

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A N I N T E R N A T I O N A L D A I L Y N E W S P A P E R

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1918

{ Sixteen }  
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 13

## ENEMY PROPAGANDA WORKINGS TRACED BY INVESTIGATOR

United States Department of Justice Chief Names Two Senators and Others as Aids in Pro-German Campaigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Continuing his testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Investigation Bureau of the Department of Justice of the United States, submitted further evidence to show the persistent efforts made by the paid agents of the German Government to sway public opinion in the United States from the allied cause and to create pro-German sentiment. In course of the revelations made, the names of a dozen men, some of them high in public life, and nine organizations, were presented to the Senate Committee.

German propaganda plans in all their ramifications were laid bare to the committee by Mr. Bielaski on Saturday. They were traced into every nook and corner of the United States, and to neutral countries as well. Letters and cable messages were inserted into the record, illustrating the propaganda system built up by the master spy, Dr. Bernard Dernburg, who was the organizing genius of the campaign. The breaking down of the first system, Mr. Bielaski showed the committee, was due to the Lusitania outrage. Count J. von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, undertook to build up another system, but in a way which "cannot hurt us if it becomes known."

After the failure of the Dernburg plan, the secret agent was replaced by the public agitator. Among these Mr. Bielaski named men as well known to the public as Samuel Untermyer of New York, United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; United States Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, and former United States Senator John D. Works of California. The efforts of these men in promoting the embargo associations, it was said, were relied on by Count von Bernstorff to work more effectively than the paid agents of Dernburg.

One of the organizations referred to on Saturday by Mr. Bielaski was the Citizens' Committee for Food, Shipment. This "strictly neutral body," it was shown, was founded at a meeting held at Mr. Untermyer's home, and was headed by Dr. Edward von Mach, a Harvard professor in German pay.

Mr. Bielaski read into the record a document signed by Senator Hitchcock, asserting that he would use all his influence as a Senator and as the owner and editor of the Omaha World-Herald, to bring about an embargo on arms. There was no evidence whatever to show the Senator Hitchcock had at any stage been influenced by pecuniary motives.

## More Bielaski Evidence

Further Chapters in Story of von Bernstorff Efforts Are Revealed  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further chapters in the story of the efforts of Count J. von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, and other German agents, to influence sentiment in the United States toward Germany and to prevent the shipment of war supplies to the Allies were revealed in documents laid before the Senate Investigating Committee on Saturday by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice.

Wreck of the propaganda system built up by Bernard Dernburg; the Kaiser's personal agent in the United States, by the sinking of the Lusitania and the rebuilding of it by Count von Bernstorff in a manner which "cannot hurt us if it becomes known," also were dealt with in communications from the former Ambassador to Berlin.

There also was evidence relating to the organization in 1915 and subsequent activities of the American Embargo Association, with the hope of stopping shipments of war supplies to the Allies by so arousing feeling among the voters as to compel legislative action.

One of the communications offered by Mr. Bielaski and purporting to have been written by P. Reiswitz, German consul at Chicago, dealt with a mass meeting of the association soon to take place and said that among those who had "agreed to cooperate" were G. M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Frank Buchanan, former Representative from Illinois, who was connected with labor's National Peace Council; William Bayard Hale and Dr. Aked, a San Francisco minister.

Another communication relating to a meeting of the Embargo Association and said to have been written by G. M. Jacobs of Chicago, acting chairman, said that J. D. Works, former Senator from California, and Hoke Smith, Senator from Georgia, as well as Senator Hitchcock, supported the basic ideas of the conference.

Mr. Bielaski read a document signed by Senator Hitchcock, stating that the Senator would do all in his power, both as a Senator and as editor of the Omaha World-Herald, to bring about an embargo on arms.

Mr. Reiswitz's letter regarding the basic ideas of the conference.

(Continued on page four, column one)

## RUMOR OF SWEDISH BREAK UNCONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Diplomatic dispatches received by the State Department on Sunday are not made public as a rule until Monday, so that if this government has received from Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, information confirmatory of the Copenhagen report that Sweden severed relations with Russia on Sunday, the fact will not be available until Monday.

The recent appearance of the allied fleet in the Baltic gives ground for the belief, among some diplomats here, that Sweden now openly desires to be on the side of the Allies, as the menace of her peace that had been present the past four years while the Hohenzollerns were in power has been removed. It is considered possible that the Allies are preparing to make some move against the Bolshevik government, and the reported action of Sweden may be the first step in that direction.

## SPECIAL LIQUOR TRAIN WITHDRAWN

Authorities Take Decisive Action at Washington to Stop Illegal Traffic Between Baltimore, Maryland, and the Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There are indications that the city of Washington will take steps immediately to put down as far as possible the illegal traffic in liquor which has continued for more than a year with little interference on the part of the police authorities. The traffic between here and Baltimore assumed such proportions that a special train was provided for those who were known to be nothing less than professional bootleggers. By order of the authorities the so-called "special" was discontinued last week and an effort made to round up the bootleggers.

The situation had become so grave that the military authorities were convinced that the failure to enforce the law and to secure convictions was responsible for liquor getting into military areas. It had not been stated that Secretary Baker had anything to do with the efforts now being made to break down the traffic in liquor between Washington and Baltimore, but his recent communication to army commanders makes it appear likely that he took a hand.

Public opinion and the military authorities will compel the police to administer the law more strictly in the future. Hundreds of arrests have been made in the past few days.

The charge against many of those arrested is that of bringing intoxicating liquor within the five-mile zone of a military camp, which is prohibited by proclamation of the President. Under this proclamation it is almost impossible to get intoxicating liquors into Washington, because of the location of Camp Meigs, situated in the northern section of the city and within five miles of every entrance to the city from Baltimore.

Major Pullman, superintendent of police, declares that arrests will continue, and, before any test case can be made, he hopes that the law will be strengthened, so that it will be almost impossible for the bootlegger to continue to do business.

## FOURTY-SEVEN I. W. W. TO GO ON TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, California—Prosecution of 47 of the indicted I. W. W. conspirators will be taken up in the United States District Court here on Monday. Judge F. H. Rudken of Seattle will preside. The defendants intimate that they will conduct a "silent defense," that is, that they will treat the entire proceedings with silent contempt.

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## ARREST OF TURKISH LEADERS REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Information has reached Le Journal from Constantinople to the effect that at the Turkish Government's request, Enver, Talat, Djemal and Nazim Paschas and Chukri Bey have been arrested by order of the Berlin Government. Le Journal is also informed that the Constantinople Government has arrested 200 prominent Young Turks, among them Ferdi Bey, who was making for Odessa with large sums of money obtained at Aleppo.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—America's tribute to Great Britain, observed in more than 2000 cities and towns, came to a climax on Sunday afternoon when thousands of enthusiastic Englishmen and Americans gathered in the Hippodrome and heard messages from leaders of the Allies, as well as speeches by Charles E. Hughes, Sir Henry Babington-Smith, Alton B. Parker, Samuel Gompers and Dr. George E. Vincent.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The new packer profit regulations proposed by the meat division of the United States Food Administration substantially weaken the present packer profit regulations, according to the view of

students of the American meat packing industry with whom this bureau has discussed the contemplated program. The present profit regulations, which will remain in force until Mr. Hoover passes upon the meat division's recommendations, have themselves been criticized on the score of being too liberal by the packers.

A message from King George, read by Judge Alton B. Parker as chairman of the Hippodrome meeting, brought forth much approval. It read:

"I am deeply touched by your telegram announcing that Dec. 7 & 8 will be celebrated throughout the United States of America as British Day. The people of the British Empire join with me in thanking you and those associated with you for your efforts in promoting this celebration, which will be welcomed as a proof of the true and lasting friendship of the United States. It will be a particular satisfaction to my navy and army to feel that they have won the esteem of the nation which has sent so many gallant men to suffer with them the trials of this great war and to share in the glories of final victory. In the name of the British Empire, I thank the people of the United States of America and I pray that the coming era of peace may find our two nations always united as they are today."

The message from President Wilson read:

"I am very much interested in the

plans for celebrating the remarkable

courage and achievements of the

armies of Great Britain and Ireland

and the overseas Dominions, on Sunday afternoon, and it is with unfeigned regret that I find myself obliged to say that I cannot be personally present.

It is my plain duty to be here (that was before I expected to be on the sea) where I can most promptly upon the matters

which seem to mature almost every hour; and I am sure that I should be more true to the common cause by staying here than by being present,

much as I should like to join in praising

the part which Great Britain's soldiers

and sailors have played in this

great war for the freedom of the world."

Theodore Roosevelt said in a message:

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Charles E. Hughes, in a message said:

"This whole-hearted tribute to

Great Britain expresses the profound

sense of obligation which we owe to

her for her naval position she needs;

to back up France, Italy and

and our other allies in whatever position

they feel, as regards their armament,

their peculiar military necessities

oblige them to take. The United States, fortunately, has no favor to ask except

that we shall continue to be ourselves

the sole guarantors of the Monroe

Doctrine on this continent and the sole

defenders of the Panama Canal, which

we built with our money and which we

obtained the chance to build by giving

to the Republic of Panama the right

of self-determination."

A message from Mr. David Lloyd

George said:

"I am always delighted with any

work which helps to make our two

nations understand one another better.

We shall never forget the prompt and

decisive response of the American

President and people to the so-called call

this spring, and the invaluable part

played by the American Navy in helping

to free the sea from the German

pests."

Charles E. Hughes, in a message said:

"This whole

would be unwise to lay down too narrow rules for the regulation of the representation. Turning to the Peace Conference itself, Mr. Balfour made it clear that the conference, which will begin more or less in December, though it will not be in full swing until the new year, will be a discussion, more or less formal, between the Allies themselves.

That preliminary conference, he said, will be the most important and the longest discussion, but it is not to be confused with the Peace Conference proper, which will have to discuss and decide the settlement, and cannot possibly take place in January. When the Allies have made up their own minds on the complex questions at issue, the Peace Conference will be held, and enemy representatives will be called in to accept and ratify the decisions arrived at.

Asked whether the proceedings would be conducted in public, Mr. Balfour replied that he should think that would depend largely on what the proceedings were. Obviously, he added, what he had just described would cease to have any value if they were conducted as a public discussion, and not in the form of conversations. At certain stages, however, there might well be public sessions, such as are held in Parliament or Congress.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Balfour expressed his conviction that America, sharing as she must and will do in those deliberations, must and will take her share in the reconstruction work involved. "I have never concealed my opinion," he continued, "that a League of Nations in some shape or other is a vital necessity. If this way is to produce all it can of good, after having produced all it can of evil, it can only do so if some means is produced for enabling the best thought in the world to guide and control the world. I look to a League of Nations to exercise that guidance and control, and if that is to be so, the United States must take an important share in the responsibility involved."

"There are some who define the functions of the league as the observing of peace and the prevention of war, but its work is something more than that. Civilization has to be safeguarded. The world is a much more complicated place than we usually think or usually say in public speeches. It never has been an easy place to manage, and is not likely to be so in the future."

"There are numbers of different peoples with different gradations of civilization, different ideas, traditions and methods, and it would be folly to suppose that the world consists, or can be made to consist, of a large number of states of similar character, carrying on with equal success institutions which countries like France, Great Britain and America, have arrived at after centuries."

"The world is not made like that. Even Europe is not, and there are many regions which will have to be thought of and cared for in future. This, of course, is but a vague outline of the problems confronting us, but what I want emphatically to say is that in my opinion to turn a League of Nations into something like workable concrete machinery is one of the highest functions the conference can propose itself."

## UNITED ACTION BY STATES IN EUROPE

**Cooperation of Central European Nations Urged by Councils of Poland, Rumania, Tzeccho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slav State**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**PARIS, France (Thursday)—**Representatives of the National Councils of Poland, Rumania, Tzeccho-Slovakia and the new Jugo-Slav state, united in a committee of parliamentary action abroad, have been conferring in Paris concerning the conditions for peaceful and durable reorganization of Central Europe, which they declare can only be realized by a permanent cooperation of the four Central European nations concerned.

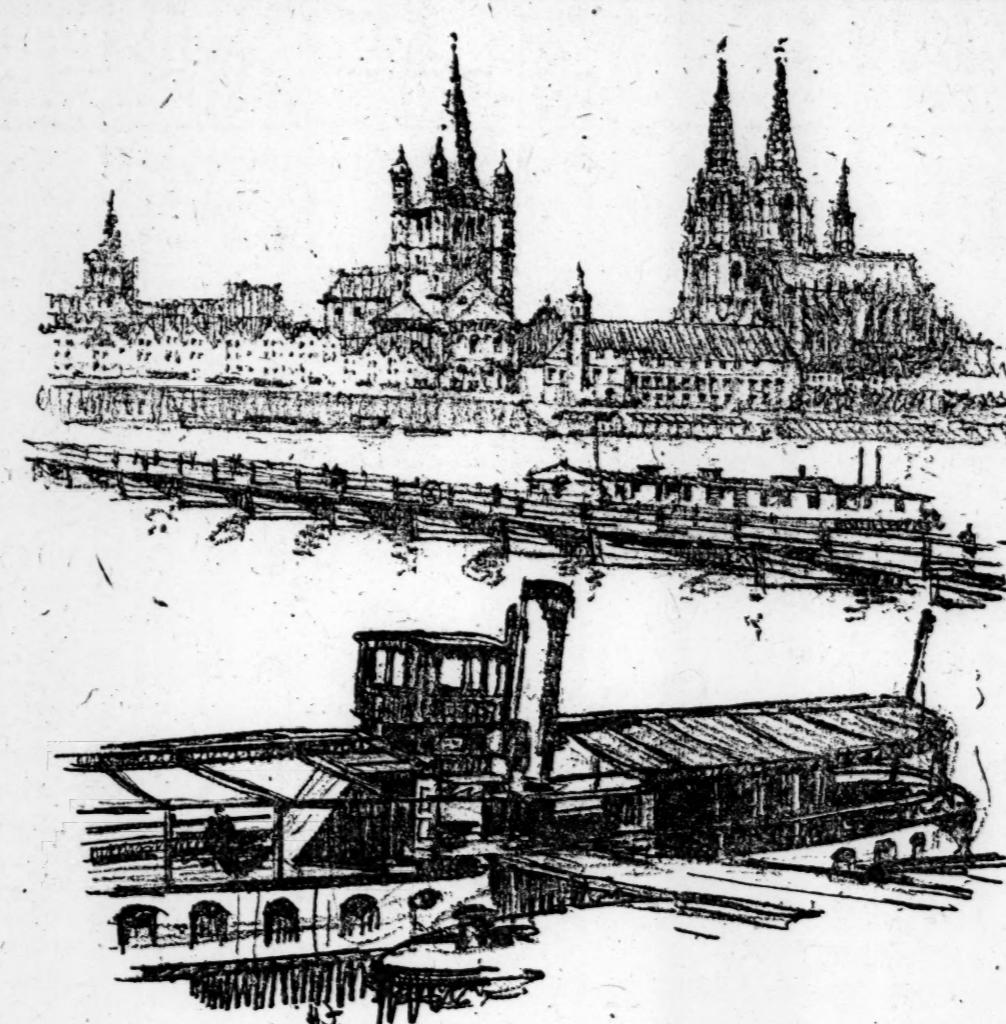
A resolution adopted at the conference declares: "No difficulty must be allowed to arrest the progress of this idea, which dominates the whole of our policy. Economic agreements will give support to and encourage political agreements. These four edocnate nations, having freed themselves entirely of German and Austro-Hungarian domination, and regained their sovereignty, the four national councils declare that collaboration of Polish, Rumanian, Tzeccho-Slovak and Jugo-Slav nations must persist in peace time in assuring to Central Europe a régime of equity as between nation and nation, without seeking material hegemony; and that finally these four nations wish to guarantee to every people its free national development."

**DANISH HOPE FOR A UNITED NATION**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)**

At a dinner in honor of the Danish Reichstag Deputy for North Schleswig, Mr. Hanssen, the Danish Premier, said, that in saluting and paying homage to him, they regarded him as the embodiment of the Danish spirit in North Schleswig, and thought of all those who with him turned toward Denmark as their home. Those present wished that all the Danes might be united in one nation, but did not wish to compel or subjugate anybody. On the contrary, it would be a good thing if, when the frontier was drawn, the Germans were given an opportunity to obtain permission to move south of the border, while the Danes who wished to do so, moved north in their stead. The Premier concluded: "We will clothe all Denmark in festive garb on the day when all Danes are united, not only as one nation, but also as one people."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph from Underwood & Underwood

**Cologne**

Capital of Rhenish-Prussia, which the British troops have occupied, showing the Gothic Cathedral and the Romanesque Tower of St. Martin.

## ALLIES OCCUPY RHINE CITIES

**Düsseldorf, Cologne, Coblenz and Mayence Held by the Allies—General Mangin Pays Tribute to Fine Discipline of French**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Friday)**

The Prime Minister having been questioned on the subject, the president of the Board of Trade has pointed out that there is no possibility under the law of the German banks in Great Britain being reopened for five years after peace, and then only with Parliament's consent.

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(Continued from page one)

embargo/association made this reference to Senator Hitchcock: "Hitchcock seemed to be very strong for the plan. He told our representative at a conference in Omaha: 'If this matter is organized in the right way you will sweep the United States.'"

Another letter signed by Mr. Reiswitz referring to the embargo league said:

"For the purposes of inner organization, to which we attribute particular importance, we have assured ourselves of the cooperation of the local Democratic boss, Roger C. Sullivan. Sullivan was formerly leader of the Wilson campaign and is a deadly enemy of Wilson, as the latter did not keep his word to make him senator."

Consul Reiswitz in a letter believed by the Department of Justice to have been written to Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, former German agent, outlined a plan for the acquisition of the Wright airplane factory at Dayton, Ohio, as a means of preventing the export of flying machines from the United States.

Mr. Bielaski also testified that to make provisions for the dissemination of pro-German news to smaller newspapers the German agents contemplated buying the American Press Association, which supplied matter in type to papers, but he said there was no evidence that the deal was carried through.

In this connection the witness read an option, drawn up presumably by the agents of Albert, whereby the association was to "place its whole organization at the disposal" of Albert in order to spread pro-German news and suppress anti-German news.

The option was to be valid between July 15 and Oct. 15, 1915; and during that time Albert was to decide whether he would purchase control of the property for \$900,000.

The option, as read into the record, follows:

"I. The American Press Association places its whole organization at the disposal of Mr. H. F. Albert in order to spread pro-German news or to suppress anti-German news or to make pro-German propaganda in any other way compatible with its organization. It is understood that this arrangement will keep within the limits of sound business principles, that is, the pro-German propaganda shall not be more accentuated than compatible with not diminishing proficiency of organization. It must also be avoided that the American Press Association becomes a recognized pro-German organization."

"2. This arrangement to be valid from July 15 until Oct. 15, 1915. Within this time Mr. Albert has to declare whether he will make use of the option to buy the association by the payment of the amount of \$900,000."

"3. As recompensation for extending the option to Oct. 15, 1915, and placing the good will of the association at the disposal of Mr. Albert, the aforesaid association will receive the sum of —, payable the first of each month. And Mr. Albert will designate his delegates who will confer if necessary in daily conference with Mr. Smith in regard to the general policy to be pursued and the practical steps to be taken."

It was announced on Saturday that Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, whose name appeared in Germany's "important list of names" read on Friday, will be given a hearing by the Senate committee on Tuesday. Professor Hart asked a chance to be heard.

The State Department late on Saturday also made public the full text of the Bernstorff documents read into the committee record by Mr. Bielaski. They were taken from the mass of evidence in the department's files disclosing German intrigue before and after the United States entered the war.

The document relating to the shipwreck of the Dernburg propaganda was dated Nov. 1, 1915, and said:

"As you will have learned from my previous report, we have since the Lusitania case endeavored to wind up all the so-called German propaganda, and especially to get rid of all dubious individuals. I can now say with a good conscience that we are no longer compromised. Some of the old affairs still hang on, but we are more or less settled, although they will cause some future expenditures."

Another document referred to, the use of the New York representative of the Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official news organization, in sending telegraphic reports to Berlin. Under date of Sept. 16, 1916, Berlin warned von Bernstorff that the Wolff Bureau agents' reports were criticized as too one-sided, and said more unbiased reports "seem to be urgently desirable."

Von Bernstorff's reply dated Aug. 24, 1915, said:

"As Your Excellency is aware, I have used the intermediary of the New York representative of the Wolff agency, Herr Klaesig, in order to send telegraphic reports to you. These telegrams intended for you are indicated by the fact that they do not begin by naming the day of the week."

"In order that the reports shall not excite attention, it has been necessary in many cases to disguise them in the form of press extracts, or put into the mouth of members of Congress, when in reality they are not intended to be merely the expression of some individual opinion, but as being views which, in my opinion, are important for the direction of our foreign policy, and for a proper comprehension of the local situation."

Bern sent this message via Stockholm, Sweden, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, dated Sept. 16, 1916:

"The report of the Wolff Bureau

agent are rightly criticized by a part of the German press as one-sided, and he has reported for some time nothing but indignation against English encroachment, which nobody here takes seriously."

"As the matter probably will be taken up in the Reichstag more unbiased reports seem to be urgently desirable."

"Please advise Klaesig in this sense."

Consul Reiswitz's letter regarding the embargo conference said that the leadership in the movement to stop shipments of arms to the Allies was in the hands of two men, one in Chicago and the other in Detroit. There was no indication as to the identity of the men.

The letter said it was desired to give the movement outward appearance, a purely American character.

Mr. Bielaski introduced letters received by G. Thomas at Rotterdam to George Bartholemew, former representative in the United States of the Cologne Gazette, outlining a scheme for outwitting the British censors and getting German news to the United States and Central and South America. According to the letters, the plan was to establish a cable news service system between Holland and America, which ostensibly would be an exchange service between a Dutch paper and a newspaper or news association in the United States. The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany before the plan was put into operation.

Organization of the citizens' committee for food shipments ostensibly formed to send food to German civilians, was alleged by Mr. Bielaski, who said the apparent expenditures for postal shipment of condensed milk amounted to more than the value of the goods shipped.

Thirty thousand dollars collected by the organization under the guise of intending to send food to Germany, apparently was spent for other causes, he said. The committee was formed, Mr. Bielaski said, at the home of Samuel Untermyer, in New York.

The German Publication Society, to distribute German classics, also was formed, Mr. Bielaski said. Dr. Albert giving \$25,000 for the purpose.

"As usual," said the witness, "George Sylvester Viereck had something to do with this organization, even after the United States entered the war, but he ceased his activities after the passage of the Espionage Act."

Mr. Bielaski submitted to the committee copies of letters showing that several lecturers who toured the country speaking in favor of Germany were paid by von Bernstorff. One of these, Mrs. Ray Beveridge, received \$3000 for her services, he said. Mrs. Beveridge frequently communicated with von Bernstorff, the witness declared, and at one time brought a parcel of pro-German moving picture films to him from Germany.

Louis Garthe, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, mentioned by Mr. Bielaski as a contributor to the National Courier, said on Saturday night he had written to L. S. Overman, chairman of the committee, for permission to appear before the committee and file copies of the articles, all of which, he stated, advocated unwavering loyalty by German-Americans to America.

Submitting evidence concerning the National Courier, published for a time in Washington, District of Columbia, Mr. Bielaski said its editor, Theodore E. Lowe, received \$8000 from the Germans during the paper's short life.

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"As to the value of weekly papers in general, there are here very different views. Mr. Bayard Hale wishes me to propose to you the founding of a first-class weekly, whereas I, in my report Nov. 12, recommended the starting of a monthly. Personally, I think it entirely depends upon whether we make a happy choice in respect of the editor. In this respect we have had a very unfortunate experience with the Times-Mail. Only the future can show whether we shall have better luck with Mr. Huntington Wright and Mr. T. E. Lowe."

"The fact of an American newspaper being subsidized can never be kept a secret, because there is no reticence in this country. It always ends with my being held responsible for all the articles of any such newspaper. This is particularly undesirable when, as now, we are in an electoral campaign of the bitterest character, which is turning largely upon foreign policy."

"I have, therefore, with much satisfaction to myself, at least, succeeded in getting out of all relations with Fair Play of Mr. Marcus Braun. I should also be glad to be free from the Fatherland, which has shown itself to be of little value."

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## TRIBUTE IS PAID IN UNITED STATES TO BRITISH VALOR

(Continued from page one)

standing and esteem of an affinity of political ideals, of democratic ideals and moral purposes, and of a potency of cooperation between Great Britain and the United States. Today it is Great Britain's share that we appreciate, as we have hitherto paid tribute to the unquenchable ardor of France and the intrepid valor of the men of Italy."

The meeting was most enthusiastic, except when Mr. Gompers said he had been on the side of Ireland against England, in the past. This was greeted with applause and hisses, the hisses predominating. This passage of his speech read:

"There are some who, for reasons which could be well explained, say that the reason I have been in sympathy with the cause of the allied countries is because I was born in England. I am proud of the land of my nativity, but I have taken upon myself the solemn obligation of American citizenship, and I am loyal to that obligation to the core. I stand, as the light is given me, for the right denied to anyone or any group or nation of peoples. I stand in protest against wrong and injustice committed against any nation, any group of people, or any individual man or woman; and I have not always stood in accord with the course which Great Britain has pursued.

"In the dealings with Ireland, the dealings of the government of England toward Ireland in the past, I was on the side of Ireland against England."

A voice, "That is a mistake."

"I am glad to hear this individual expression of dissent, but I ask the gentleman to withhold a final opinion until I have concluded. To hold England responsible today for the mistakes which have been made 50 and more years ago is, of course, unjust. Today, and in modern times, the people of Britain have endeavored, wholeheartedly and whole-souledly, to give Ireland as large an amount of freedom and self-government as is enjoyed by any of the states in the United States. I have not been in sympathy with the course which Great Britain pursued in the Boer land in South Africa, and I find myself in splendid company with the leader of British democracy upon that subject, Mr. Lloyd George."

"But a nation which has committed errors, and is great enough to rectify a wrong and do the right, is deserving of the greatest tribute of admiration and obligation. (Applause.) The very fact that the Boers of South Africa, after Great Britain had conquered them, and had given them the opportunity for self-government and self-development, should volunteer to enter the service of the mother country in the common cause, is the greatest tribute ever paid to a nation. I do not believe that I justly be accused of being an Anglophobe, but I believe I am man imbued with some understanding and some degree of independence to express the judgment formulated by the light that is given me. (Applause.) I think I realize, like so many of you men of all nationalities here assembled, what was involved in this struggle, the call of the British people to arms in defense of the principles of right and justice and freedom, not only for France, not only for Belgium, but for the people of Britain, for the people of the whole world."

Among other messages read were those from the following:

Premier Clemenceau:

"I join wholeheartedly in the solemn tribute which the United States render on this day, to the kingdom united by its grand fleet, as vigilant as it is intrepid, by the tenacious and strong armies which it has created and maintained. Great Britain has contributed powerfully to the saving of civilization."

France, the land of the rights of men and of the citizen, will never lose the remembrances of the splendid effort of the land of habeas corpus.

The same ideal of liberty and right binds together the United States, Great Britain and our country. Therein lies the certain guarantee of a just and durable peace."

Mr. Balfour:

"His Majesty's government are deeply touched by information that has reached them that it has been officially decided to celebrate Dec. 7 as Britain's Day throughout the United States of America, and they desire to express to the governors of the states of the Union and to all those associated with them their sincere thanks for this courteous expression of friendship."

The people of Great Britain will ever remember this generous action of the American people. The celebration which His Majesty's Government gratefully acknowledge is a welcome proof that the same spirit of friendship with which the American and British nations have fought and conquered side by side in the struggle for justice and liberty will continue to unite them in the coming days of peace. Strong in the knowledge of this friendship, the British people can face with confidence all the problems which the new era may have in store."

Chauncey M. Depew:

"As always, the British Navy was intact and prepared, and that saved the world. It gave to the world on the side of civilization, whether belligerent or neutral, freedom of the seas. After all wars previous times where allied nations have fought together the victors have quarreled on the measure of credit which each should receive. But happily for the peace of all the future, in the estimate of service, sacrifice and victory, there is ample in this great triumph to go around."

F. H. Kiefer, M. P., parliamentary Undersecretary of State of Canada:

"We believe we stand on the threshold of a new welding of the Anglo-Saxon people, standing sturdily together and

acting in concert as the policemen of the world."

Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting British high commissioner:

"There has come through the war a more complete union between the branches of the British Empire. These ties will endure."

E. E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University:

"Britain, our Britain, you have led us in this war, but when we followed we followed with all our heart. We are not only brothers in arms; we are people of one conscience, formed and tempered in the centuries of struggle for civil and religious liberty. We are the heirs of one language and that a language which has drawn its strength and elasticity from the minds of many peoples. We are the sons of Shakespeare, both of us, and it is our birthright that we should enter into the thought and passion of all sorts and conditions of men."

Alfred Noyes, English poet, said the British Navy had done the police work of civilization, and that in the reorganization of the world the United States and Great Britain were taking the lead. He called the Revolutionary War an earlier phase of the war just ended. Americans and Englishmen were united by the bonds of blood, a common language, and the associations of thousand years.

"From General Pershing:

"The achievements of the British Empire for humanity are too manifold to enumerate in a short message. Entering the war to defend the rights of nations, she has毫不犹豫地 given her sons and her wealth. Gathered from her loyal dominions, the men of the British Empire have carried their victorious eagles over many a bloody field. Steadfast in adversity, wounded with a thousand wounds, Britain's hammer blows have never weakened nor faltered.

"But for the tenacity of her people the war would have been lost. To those of us who have been associated with them and who have fought beside their gallant troops, words of praise seem inadequate to express our admiration. These things our kinsmen have done and these things have brought an inseparable union between them and ourselves.

"To the British people we extend our thanks for the powerful aid her navy has given, and offer our great respect for the resolute Anglo-Saxon determination with which she has held on; and we offer our right hand of friendship, that our two nations may be more firmly linked together to insure the future peace of the world."

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy:

"All the world gives glad tribute to the might and steadfastness of the courageous men of Great Britain on this day. In the four years of terrible war they fully measured up to their best traditions and made noble sacrifices with heroic spirit. I can speak with intimate knowledge and pleasure of the cooperation between the two navies of great English-speaking nations. It was so perfect as to cement the friendly ties for all time. America sends its greetings today and does honor to the empire which gave full proof of its devotion to free government."

From J. J. Jasserand, French Ambassador to the United States:

"I am sorry, indeed, not to be present on this day of triumph when the great deeds of our British friends and allies will be commemorated. My regret is somewhat diminished by the thought that my journey will enable me to congratulate them on the spot for the memorable work done by them in the four elements, earth, air, water—and, let us not forget, fire."

From Arthur Henderson:

"British people gratified celebration. May we continue to cooperate in the great work for freedom."

Alexander Whiteside, speaking for

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E. T. SLATTERY CO.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Those who are anxious to cement and strengthen the growing friendship and feeling of kinship and common interests between the United States and the British Empire, were more than gratified at the generous response which the celebration of Britain's Day in the United States received from the national capital.

No one knows better than high officials in Washington the strong campaign of propaganda which has been conducted, even in the shadow of the Capitol, in order to misrepresent the aims and purposes of the United Kingdom. That these maneuvers have not met with more success is due, it is believed, to the general appreciation of the unselfish part Great Britain and the Dominions played in the great war. This appreciation was attested to in thousands of cities in the United States on Saturday and Sunday.

Capt. John H. Tyre, of the British Royal Navy, read messages from Mr. Lloyd George, British Premier, and Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, thanking the United States for setting this day apart to celebrate the achievements of Great Britain in the war, and declaring that the peoples of Great Britain and the Dominions would not fail to interpret the event as an earnest of cordial relationship and unity of purpose for all time to come. This, the communications said, would be one of the most salutary results of the great war, and would in itself go far to prevent the repetition of such a war in the future.

Speaking of the achievements of Great Britain and the self-governing dominions, William Mather Lewis, the well-known Illinois educator and lecturer, spoke of the efforts of the "sinister propagandists to wreck the amity between the United States and Great Britain."

Senator Porter J. McCumber, Rep. of North Dakota, outlined the enormous sacrifices of the British Empire, which, he declared, saved civilization "from being trampled down

under the heels of a military autocracy."

Great Britain, he asserted, had

been fighting the cause of world free-

dom, and therefore necessarily of the

United States, from the time the war

broke out in August, 1914. "It is not

a question," he said, "of what we owe

Great Britain. It is rather a question

of what the whole world owes Great

Britain for her decision to enter the

conflict without hesitation in behalf

of right and justice."

E. E. Brown, Chancellor of New

York University:

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## ITALIAN STATESMAN ON POST-WAR PLANS

**Signor Nitti Says That Italy Must Seek to Retain Labor in Order to Augment National Production**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—An interesting survey of Italian post-war problems was made recently by Signor Nitti in the speech he delivered to the commission charged with the consideration of the statute for the National Institution for the Combatants which was constituted by a decree dated Dec. 10, 1917. Addressing the members of the commission, who met together in the cabinet of the Minister for the Treasury, Signor Nitti said that he asked them to send in their conclusions as soon as possible. The end of the war must not find them unprepared, and they must make ready for the hard work which lay before them.

War, he said, had brought them sad and anxious days, but their difficulties after the war were greater. They had to reconstitute what they had lost, and to carry on their operations in a disturbed world market; and they must make their preparations for the new times with a clear vision. The war which had been begun by those who looked for the triumph of imperial ideas through the triumph of arms, and for commercial domination based on military domination, was witnessing the downfall of the ideas of military imperialism. Russia's absolutism had been followed by the most profound revolution; Germany was being transformed in spite of herself; Austria-Hungary was giving way to historical exigencies and the free peoples were finding the path of which they had so long dreamed. The three strong empires of continental Europe were now a historical fact, new democracies were appearing, and the dream of domination and hate was ending in a flood of human renovation. The sacrifices would not have been made in vain.

The war, Signor Nitti declared, had raised up a new democracy of labor, and had destroyed old bonds. Only one thing would be great and powerful in the new work of reconstruction, and that was human labor. Those who had not understood this truth had not understood what was happening. Italy would not emerge from the war under easy conditions, but the rapid conquest of the future only depended on their firmness and the persistency of their efforts. They must remember that during this period they had made purchases in foreign countries to seven or eight times the extent of their sales. They had lost a good part of their merchant fleet, and they had no reserves of goods. That did not matter, however, the Minister for the Treasury declared; they had more than enough with which to conquer, since they possessed a strong reserve of labor. They must know how to make use of that immense amount of human energy. They must produce at home as largely as possible and they must before all things have a program for greater production. After the war the whole of Europe would have to make its losses good, and there was no wealth to equal that of a people who had great resources of labor and energy.

Italy must not send workmen to other countries to be exploited by people who often found in them a great source of wealth. When all the needs of the country had been provided for, the labor associations and the government must substitute a better kind of emigration for the old methods, and the Italian workers outside of Italy must be assured conditions equal to those of the most favored workers. As many as possible must be retained in the country in order to augment production; the war had shown them that they could produce many things which they used to obtain from other countries, and developments must take place in agriculture and industry.

The National Institution for the Combatants must have a big task in this work of renovation, Signor Nitti declared. He then went on to review past achievements such as the granting of insurance policies to the soldiers and the unprecedented success of the late loan and the way in which the public had surpassed expectations in responding to his appeal for funds for the National Institution for the Combatants. All the same, he said, too many people who had enriched themselves had given too little or nothing; there was still too much inertia. The new institution must be powerful. After speaking of its financial position and constitution, Signor Nitti maintained that so far as possible it should resemble a great private undertaking, and it must have freedom of action and mobility with which to be able to meet the different situations which would arise.

The National Institution for the Combatants, Signor Nitti proceeded, would find its chief work in the regulation and amelioration of matters connected with the labor supply and the relations of capital and labor. One of its principal tasks would be the elimination of those receiving assistance, showing them the dignity of labor. After the war one of the greatest dangers would arise from the population living on subsidies and pensions, and the development in these people of readiness and aptitude for work constituted one of the greatest interests of their social life.

They had an immense task to fulfill where the peasants were concerned, the Minister continued. They had borne the greatest losses and privation as the bourgeoisie of labor had suffered most and experienced the greatest privations. Among all the great public works which would follow the war in the way of hydraulic and agrarian development, the improve-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Iliffe, Worcester  
**Mr. Arthur Carlton, Mayor of Worcester, England**

### ENGLISH "ADOPT" AMERICAN TOWNS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, England.—Mr. Arthur Carlton, the Mayor of Worcester, is more than pleased with the progress being made with the scheme which he originated for the offering of hospitality by towns in England to the citizens of similarly named towns in the United States. This scheme was taken up by the Ministry of Information, and is being pushed with immense energy. It will be interesting to see how some of the towns which have embarked on the scheme will be able to claim any connection with the men from the other side of the Atlantic.

Fortunately, however, the conditions for participation are very broad, for any English city or town can "adopt" any city or town in America, provided there is "some similarity in name, size, industry, or other association." As a result no town need be excluded, and well over two hundred have already embarked on the scheme. At the same time, much to their regret, there has been very little chance for hospitality being offered to American visitors outside London, and probably many good intentions will only be realizable after the war. The promoters hope that when the war is over the American Army authorities will permit a welcome to be extended to large numbers of troops before they return to the other side. All that can be done at present is to watch the hospitals for men now being sent over, and many of these are being "captured" and invited to spend "their periods of convalescence in attractive parts of the country." Mr. Carlton, who has been high sheriff of Worcester, is a cinema and theatrical proprietor, and is perhaps the most popular man in the city.

#### HOUSING RETURNED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, British Columbia—As a step toward solving the problem of providing land in settled communities for returned soldiers who desire to engage in agriculture it is proposed to have municipalities deal over to the government of British Columbia all properties which have been acquired by tax sale. Already the municipality of Saanich, adjoining Victoria, has agreed to this course, which is also advocated as a method of housing the returned men. One of the main problems in western cities at this time is the provision of housing accommodation. Owing to the high price of building materials and the prevailing wages, private enterprise cannot be induced to engage in the building of homes. The provincial government is now considering a building scheme whereby houses will be erected on lands donated by municipalities, and these will be sold to returned soldiers on long-term payments and at a low rate of interest.

#### ARMY STATISTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The following record of the enlistment of Canadian soldiers in each of the provinces of the Dominion gives an indication of the proportion of men who will have to be replaced in industrial life now that the war is concluded: Alberta 42,538; British Columbia and Yukon 49,628; Manitoba 63,408; New Brunswick 22,622; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 25,516; Ontario 231,274; Quebec 62,761; Saskatchewan 32,521; total 533,268.

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## ANGLO-SAXON UNITY IN AIDING FRANCE

### Americans Are Modernizing the Railway System of France by Providing Thousands of Locomotives and Freight Cars

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 5, 6, and 7.

IV  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Americans do not restrict their economic assistance to France to building new harbors and improving old ones. They also provide facilities for improved transportation on land. I have already mentioned the light railways which they and the British have built from the main lines to the front and the importance of these railways in the recuperation of the devastated regions. I also mentioned the introduction by America of refrigerator cars for

freezing plant at the coast base, in conjunction with the thousands of refrigerated cars, the whole of France, Switzerland, and even Italy can be supplied after the war with frozen meat and fish and with solid ice for other purposes.

Round about the neighborhood are other special workshops for repairing every kind of equipment and implement used at the front. For instance, there is a large workshop for repairing rubber boots, which are an American specialty. After the war the French, if they so desire, will be able to take up the manufacture of these boots, and this shop will all its machinery could be made the first factory of its kind.

It is impossible within reasonable limits even to mention all the industrial activities in connection with the war in which the Americans in France are engaged. I have mentioned only a few of the main things I have seen, and have selected for a brief description only those establishments, plants, and implements which will be of a permanent economic value to France after the war. Though only a part of the whole machinery, they are illuminating evidence, nevertheless, of America's mighty effort in this war. It is gratifying to know that so much of it, at the same time, of a reconstructive nature and will help to heal some of the wounds caused by the war.

In fact, through American organization, France has obtained some extremely valuable elements for creating a Liverpool and a Manchester on her Atlantic coast, and a Sheffield and a Birmingham inland. All friends of France sincerely hope that, imbued with the American spirit of industrial enterprise, she will rise to the occasion.

### STATE CONTROL OF NATIONAL OUTLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The ninth report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, which has been published as a White Paper, deals with the procedure of the House of Commons in relation to supply and appropriation.

It states that the committee have found that a consensus of opinion exists that the present parliamentary control over expenditure is inadequate, and they concur in this view.

The locomotives and the cars are shipped in sections across the Atlantic and are put together in France. The same procedure has been adopted as regards motor cars and motor trucks. Big workshops have been erected in this connection, and when the war is over these shops and their machinery can be used for ordinary peace-time industry. The parts of an American locomotive or of a motor truck are so well standardized that a locomotive, for instance, can be put together in 25-30 hours from the time the parts are taken from the docks till the locomotive is ready to leave by its own power. The assemblage of a motor vehicle takes an even shorter time.

I also visited an American base in the interior of the country where goods from the coast bases are assembled for distribution to the front. Here new wonders of American efficiency are met with and another center of industry has been created in France. This place consists of an area seven miles long and one and one-half miles wide covered with 161 warehouses and workshops and a railway of a total length of 336 kilometers with 800 switches. There are about 15 different workshop plants, for instance machinery shops, chemical and electric shops, foundries, bakeries, and so forth. There are also large oil tanks and stores of machinery of every description, from locomotives and electric dynamos to well-boring and agricultural machines. The Americans have bored wells 400 to 540 feet deep where water is scarce, and they run large farms on the most modern American lines. Mile-long rows of locomotives could be seen standing in reserve for the time being, while a great number of those on active service were steaming to and fro from warehouse to warehouse.

At this inland base a huge ice plant is also being built which, when completed, will be the greatest in the world. Although only half finished it has already accommodation for 10,000 tons of meat and this capacity will shortly be extended to 20,000 tons. The plant can manufacture 500 tons of ice a day, and from this and the other

the consideration by the House of the recommendations of the committees.

They further propose that it should be established as the practice of Parliament that members should vote freely on motions for reductions made in pursuance of recommendations of the estimates committees, and that the carrying of such a motion against the government of the day should not be taken to imply that it no longer possessed the confidence of the House.

The form in which the estimates are framed should be remedied. There should be a vote on account for navy, army and air services at the beginning of each session. Where an estimate involved a commitment to a larger expenditure in subsequent years, the fact should be stated in the estimate subject to a qualification that reasons of state might render this course inadvisable, in which case the information should subsequently be furnished to the estimate committees.

The terms of money resolutions, for bills involving expenditure, should be placed upon the notice paper of the House. They should embody or be accompanied by a White Paper furnishing a statement of the probable amount. If the conditions did not allow such a statement to be framed, a White Paper should be presented giving the reasons.

Any statement furnished in connection with a money resolution should be referred to one of the estimates committees for examination and report unless the House should dispense with that procedure in any particular case.

A minister should not be at liberty to dissociate himself publicly from his colleagues in matters of expenditure and to throw the onus of refusing a particular grant affecting his department on the Treasury alone. The Treasury should cease to be itself a spending department.

### MANUFACTURED FOOD OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just completed compilation of a census of industry taken for 1917. It is shown that the value of the food products manufactured in Canada during 1917 almost doubled that of 1915. The value in 1915 was \$388,15,362, while in 1917 it had risen to \$755,245,183. The largest items making up this total are:

Flour and grain mill products \$226,621,410; meat packing, \$153,563,318; bread, biscuits and confectionery, \$77,103,365; butter and cheese, \$75,397,751.

## M. I. T. ANNOUNCES ITS NEW PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the program of exercises for the remainder of the current school year includes 22 weeks of study with the examinations in extra time. This extension of time is of interest inasmuch as the regular term is comprised generally in 15 weeks. The extra seven weeks will be valuable no doubt for the young men who were members of the Students Army Training Corps, who decide to continue studies at the institute, and will afford them time in which to make up the losses in exercises due to military duty.

Till Dec. 21 the regular exercises on the schedule adopted to fit the requirements of the S. A. T. C. will continue, the term ending on that day.

On Monday, Dec. 30, Technology will resume its position as a school devoted to engineering studies leading to degrees, and the time table for the remainder of the school year is the following: Period of 11 weeks Dec. 30—March 15; examinations, March 17—22, 1919; vacation, March 24—29; period of 11 weeks, March 31—June 14; examinations, June 14—21.

For the regular students, excepting the sophomores who will have summer civil engineering camp, vacation will ensue. There will be the usual summer courses in much the same variety as heretofore. The next school year will begin on Oct. 6, 1919.

### PHI BETA KAPPA TROPHY AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Interscholastic Scholarship Trophy, first offered by the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in 1915, for the school the boys from which made the best record at the entrance examinations to Harvard College, has been awarded this year to the Country Day School for Boys at Newton, Massachusetts. The award is based on the number of boys attaining the honor list in proportion to the total number of candidates admitted. Last year Boston Latin won the competition, and the previous year, Central High School of Springfield. The boys whose fine scholarship brought Country Day School the prize are: Duncan Pomeroy Ferguson, Frederic Theodore Pratt, and Roger Sumner.

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## FRENCH "LEFT" AND "IMPERIALIST PLAN"

Parties Issue Manifesto Condemning Ideas of Conquest and Annexation and Regret a "Peace Which Abandons Right."

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France—No political movement for some time past excited such eager attention and comment as the proclamation issued by the parties of the Left against an imperialist policy by the victors in the war. It marked more definitely than anything else has yet done the division of tendency and disposition in the attitude of the victorious Allies toward the defeated enemy, a division which became more and more apparent and which was provoked by certain manifestations on the part of those who were accused of the imperialistic tendency or some who acted on their behalf. Clearly, as is said, this new political situation, with its manifestations and possible contingencies, could not be taken too seriously.

The first or most definite act was the circulation of a new form of propaganda matter, plainly indicating the desirability of inflicting severe punishment on Germany. A placard entitled "Le Piége" had been extensively posted, and another called "Guillaume le Sanglant." In opposing these tendencies the initiative was taken by the Socialist Party, whose permanent administration committee first took into consideration the question of issuing a counter-manifesto against what they called "the chauvinist campaign." Their first step was to seek an interview with M. Clemenceau so that they might ask him questions regarding the intended policy of the government in regard to peace and ascertain if it were possible to make an interpellation on the questions of diplomatic unity and the secret treaties. Finding that the Premier would be glad to receive such a deputation, the Socialist Parliamentary group selected MM. Marcel Cachin, Hubert Rouger, Pierre Renouf, Jean Longuet, and Alexandre Varenne, representing the different sections, to wait on the Premier as was arranged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The deputation was duly received at 11 o'clock. In the morning and the interview lasted an hour, the Premier, as it is stated, showing the utmost courtesy and consideration to the delegates. The latter opened the proceedings by expressing their astonishment at the placard entitled "Le Piége" which had been extensively plastered on the walls of Paris. The Premier said that he was entirely unacquainted with it, that it emanated from a propaganda service, that he refused to take any responsibility for a thing of that kind, and he regretted that such an initiative had been taken. The Socialist deputation then suggested to M. Clemenceau that great advantage would accrue at that particular moment from the public and common adhesion of the allied governments to the peace proposals of President Wilson. They intimated to the Premier that the Socialist group had thought of putting a question on this subject in Parliament; but M. Clemenceau now declared that, if they did, it would be impossible for him to answer it. That was the end of the interview.

These proceedings having been notified to the Socialist headquarters, it was decided to issue a manifesto; and after discussion it was decided that, if possible, this should be done in collaboration with the labor union, the C. G. T. The latter promptly intimated their willingness to collaborate, and a joint meeting took place, MM. Cachin, Lafont, Mistral, Rapport, Renaudel and Rozier representing the Socialist group and MM. Bled and Jouhaux the C. G. T. These two bodies then further considered the advisability of approaching other organizations of the Left with a view to their cooperation, and after various pourparlers the Republican Coalition and the League of the Rights of Man came into the combination. These four then set about the preparation of the manifesto, and, signed by the Confédération Générale du Travail, the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, the Coalition Républicaine and the Parti Socialiste, it was duly issued and was as follows:

"At this solemn hour President Wilson invites the governments to answer the demand for an armistice formulated by Germany. The organizations which sign this manifesto have for years given their unqualified support to the defense of the country against the most brutal aggression. They believe it to be their duty today to make clear the true feeling of the people who work, who fight, and who die for the safety of the nation and for the triumph of right in the world. They ask the nation above all not to give its ear to the chauvinist incitements of a press often more docile to the spirit of conquest than to care for right. Is propaganda not being organized to distort the intentions of President Wilson himself? Has this press not allowed its deception in regard to the initiatives that the admirable chief of the great American Republic has taken to be seen?"

"Against this propaganda, the organizations which represent the most active forces of labor and democracy declare their entire agreement with the fundamentals formulated two years ago and the acts accomplished in the last fortnight by President Wilson. Mr. Wilson has defined the conditions of an armistice which should be neither a trick nor a truce but a step toward peace. Cleverly and firmly he has dealt with the answers of the enemy governments. In Germany itself he has set in motion an uneasiness which may be fruitful. And, to employ the expression of the Confédération Générale du Travail, we declare that he has formulated the guarantees necessary to bring to

the allied countries 'the certainty that the injuries which have been done shall be repaired, that the peoples at present subject to the law of force shall be liberated, that the possibilities of a fresh war shall be definitely dismissed.'

"This conception, common to our democracy, that has arisen from the French Revolution, and to President Wilson, excludes all ideas of conquest and annexation as it rejects any peace by the abandonment of right. Any other conception would be confronted with the strong opposition of the democratic forces in all the allied countries. The undersigned organizations expect, then, that the French Government, in agreement with the allied governments and President Wilson, will decide to give the Central Empires, in answer to their demand for an armistice, the firmest answer but also the wisest one, inspired only by the true interests of the peoples."

## NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A Village Clubs Association has recently been started for the purpose of stimulating cooperation and mutual services among all sections of the English rural population, and to coordinate, as far as possible, the efforts of all who are working for similar or allied ends. It is also hoped to develop the common social life among the rural workers. Widespread sympathy with the aims of the association has been expressed and it has received the promise of ample support. The committee of the association, which is composed of both men and women, is representative of all the various interests associated with rural life, farm workers being well represented.

Protracted negotiations between the Ministry of Munitions and the National Woodworkers Aircraft Committee, in respect of the dispute at Aintree, resulted in terms of agreement which, it is confidently anticipated, will be fully accepted by the men concerned, and result in the immediate resumption of work. Steps are being taken by the National Woodworkers Aircraft Committee to place the terms of the agreement immediately before the men affected in the Liverpool district.

South Wales miners have taken a drastic step in enforcing the idea of self-government in industry by calling a conference of the miners' lodges to consider a resolution to give notice to the coal owners that on and after Nov. 18 workmen at the collieries who are working longer hours than the men handling coal on the surface shall cease work at the same time as the latter. According to the Labor Party press bureau, there is no precedent in recent industrial history for such a decision, which, they believe, will undoubtedly be accepted. The decision practically involves the assertion of a claim on the part of the miners to determine the conditions under which they shall work and to standardize those conditions for all sections of the workers in a particular industry.

Renewal of the wage agreement for the mining districts in England and North Wales comprised within the area of the Coal Conciliation Board was considered recently at a conference in London at which Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., presided. It was agreed that negotiations for the renewal of the agreement should be reopened with the coal owners on the following basis, which, it may be noted, extends the Coal Conciliation Board wage agreement to surface workers and to all members of the Miners Federation:

That the present war wage of 18 per cent be merged in the existing wage standard.

That six days' wage be paid for five shifts worked on the afternoon or night shift, with the addition of one-fifth to the wage for each shift to men who work less than five shifts in the week.

That the new agreement apply to all men employed in and about the collieries who are members of the federation.

That an improved and more satisfactory system of ascertaining the selling price of coal at the collieries be adopted by the board.

Three labor representatives, Messrs. Harry Gosling, J. W. Ogden and James Gavin, have been appointed members of a provisional council to advise the Department of Commerce and Industry, set up by the Board of Trade.

By mutual agreement between the Engineering Employers Federation and the engineering trade unions, it has been decided that the question of the recognition of shop stewards in the Amalgamated Society of Engineers should be dealt with on a national basis at an early conference.

By an overwhelming vote of 1100 votes to 15 the Actors Association recently resolved to go into liquidation in order to reconstitute itself as a trade union. As a trade union the actors will be in a position to demand fair contracts for the performers. Failing a satisfactory settlement of their grievances an actors' trade union would be in a position to strike to enforce consideration of their demands.

**CORDWOOD FOR FUEL**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ontario—Last spring the Kingston City Council had a large number of useless trees cut down in the parks and streets and sawed into stove lengths. The wood has now been placed in the hands of the local fuel commissioner to be sold to "deserving people." The city is asking only such prices as will clear the cost of cutting, storing and delivering the wood. By the cord the wood is sold at \$9; half cord \$4.50 and quarter cord \$2.50. Only one cord is allowed to any one person.

## SPANISH LABOR UNION IN CONGRESS

Labor Men Meet When Strikes Are General, and With Proletarian Movement Active, Instead of "Thin Polemics"

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Obviously the thirteenth congress of the Union General de Trabajadores, the national labor union of Spain, corresponding—though so far behind in many matters—to the C. G. T. of France, was likely to be the most important and interesting of the series, most significant of possible consequence. So it proves. The state of world politics and the part that labor has, and hopes to have in them, the overwhelming fact that, at the moment of the assembly of the Congress in the theater of the Casa del Pueblo in Madrid, moves were being made of the most transcendent importance to the social and political conditions of Europe and the world, the fact that through her policy, good or bad as it may have been, Spain is somewhat in the shade while these gigantic matters are going forward and that possibly the interests of her proletariat might suffer, constitute one aspect of the general importance of the occasion.

Another one comprises the supreme circumstance that Spain herself, if not undergoing a process of general and constitutional reconstruction, has reached that point when, controlled by European and world history, she realizes that she is nearer to that reconstruction than ever before, and that, if she is to survive and go forward instead of attempting a quite impossible continuation of her peninsular isolation in the new conditions of the world, it must occur speedily. Allied to this circumstance is the one that the Left in Parliament, numerically small as it may be, is conducting a campaign and exhibiting a moral and practical strength such as it has never done before, making it clear that the proletarian movement in the country, from being a matter of but thin polemics for the diversion of few and the specious patronage of the monarchial parties, is now displaying a sign of life and making a promise. And again there was at this time of meeting the circumstance that, because what they might, Spain was in a sadder economical state than for ages past, and there were strikes all over the country.

Here were problems and considerations for a congress that might last a month or more, and as a matter of fact the Spanish delegates at least make a full week of it instead of dispatching all their business in two or three days as is done in France and elsewhere. But a comparison between the Spanish labor union and that of other countries fails in some important respects. This one has no strong leaders, its policy is indefinite, its organization defective and its actions wayward. It has made no attempt to establish itself as a political force. However, the hour and the circumstances demand that a great effort, a new system, and a great development shall be entered upon. It was with these matters in mind, and pondering upon them with some keen sense of the sad results of folly and neglect, that the delegates strode into the Casa del Pueblo to open their thirteenth congress.

The preliminary proceedings, (presided over by Señor Lucio Martínez) of the usual character having reference to organization, revealed some interesting circumstances. When credentials of the delegates came to be examined it was found that there were present 98 delegates from various labor associations and federations. In various cases the representation was challenged for different reasons, chiefly upon the question of the regularity of the constitution of the federation or association. One amazing declaration was that of Señor Cordero, a railway men's representative, who stated that he was not present as the delegate of the Federación Ferroviaria, or railway men's federation, but of a syndicate, and he disclaimed any responsibility for the acts or proceedings of the former, stating that it was so overcome by its expenditure that it had been unable to send him to the congress.

A report was brought forward from the national committee dealing with questions of legislation, public instruction, agriculture, the extension of

the amnesty, the food supply, unification of the organizations, and other matters of general and particular interest. The report stated that at the present time the Union General de Trabajadores had 600 branches or sections and that it represented about 100,000 members. At the outset of the debate upon it the question was raised in some quarters as to whether the circumstances were such that the proceedings of the congress might not veritably lead to a split in the union. There were memories of matters connected with the famous August strike of last year. Señor Barrio, however, scouted the idea that if the members went about their business with sense and discretion there would be any such danger. The main point was whether the executive of the union ought to have declared for participation in the said big revolutionary strike, but the general feeling among the members of the executive was that it was impossible to do anything of the kind having regard to the suddenness with which the affair developed.

Certain matters which were not dealt with in the report were then discussed. At times the executive was severely interrogated concerning its attitude, often one of abstention, in regard to various strikes. Some new associations were admitted to the union, one of them being the municipal junta of the Radical Party. A letter was received from one of the members, and normally an active one, Señor Carrizosa, regretting that being still in prison for his part in the August strike he could not attend the congress. It was intimated that the union had had an invitation to attend the congress of the C. G. T. in Paris, but there had not been time to comply. These matters absorbed the two sittings of the congress on the first day.

On the morning of the following day the conduct of the executive in regard to various strikes was keenly debated. These strikes are literally taking place all over the country and there are new ones every day. In such circumstances, if the executive is to show sympathy, especially active sympathy, with even a few of the chief of these affairs, it would soon find itself in a most embarrassing position, in fact, an impossible one. Yet the reports to Congress and the complaints of members showed that the organizers of every individual local strike looked for such help. For example, Señor Antonio Pérez expressed the disgust of the miners of the Sierra de Cartagena because the executive had paid no heed to their demand that a delegate should be sent to intervene in their strike. Señor Barrio, answering for the executive, said that it was quite impossible for them to attend to all such demands. If they attempted to do so they would be occupied with nothing else and still could not meet all requests. As a matter of fact, the Cartagena miners had had more propagandists sent to them than had been sent to most other places.

Then the extraordinary situation of the railway men's societies, briefly referred to on the previous day, came up for consideration. Continually one hears of threatened railway strikes and there always appears to be some trouble brewing, especially on the northern lines where there have been two or three general strikes in recent years, and yet here it is reported that the railway men's unions are in a state of disorganization and cannot even pay the expenses of a delegate to Congress!

Explanations, however, were now put forward. Various other representatives of these railway workers' unions had made their appearance and the question was as to whether they

should be admitted as delegates. A sub-committee had considered the question and recommended that the representatives of the railway unions should be admitted as delegates, the fact being that since the August strike, which seems to have had enormous repercussions through the Spanish labor world and is still having them—these unions had not been able to get into proper working order again. The congress concedes the request. Then there was another debate on the attitude of the executive toward the Vizcayan Miners Syndicate in their struggle against the colliery owners, complaints again being made and representations that the interests of the miners had been seriously prejudiced. A commission was appointed to inquire into the matter, and the same in regard to another small railway strike in the Asturias.

Then in the afternoon more strikes were considered, especially that of the postmen, and it was urged that the government was displaying far too much of a tendency to interfere in this class of strike and a protest must be made. Having for the time being got rid of the strikes, Congress turned its attention to the all-important question of education and there was a long debate in which three of the former Cartagena prisoners (the August strike against), now deputies to the Cortes, Señores Besteiro, Largo Caballero, and Saberit, took part. Beyond the proposal the schoolmasters in districts of less than 10,000 inhabitants ought to have a salary of not less than 2000 pesetas, with 3000 pesetas for those in larger districts, there were few definite proposals of any practical value, individual members coming forward casually with all kinds of ideas in regard to state assistance, scholarships, technical education, and the like.

## CHILD LABOR LAW IS TO BE URGED

North Carolina Commissioner of Labor and Printing Would Raise Age Limitation to 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina—The passage of a child labor law raising the age limitation to 14 years for day service is one of the recommendations which the North Carolina State Commissioner of Labor and Printing will make in his report to the next Legislature, which convenes at Raleigh, Jan. 8.

In this connection the commissioner says:

"It is the opinion of this office that the age at which children should be permitted to work in industrial plants, or workshops, should be raised to 14 years for day service and that adequate machinery be provided for effective law enforcement. Only with competent inspection can a proper condition relative to child labor be reached. The United States Government is endeavoring to maintain existing industrial standards by writing into its contracts for supplies the provisions of the child labor law recently overruled by the Federal Supreme Court, which it will be remembered was voided on technicality. Practically the same law is effective in all of the progressive states of the Union, and our own State should take a decided stand, without further delay, in favor of legislation which will meet the test of humanitarianism at each turn of the way through all future years. Our slogan should be: 'Save the women and children for the world.'"

# FURNITURE for the Holiday Gift

Jordan Marsh Company

Arm Chair  
Three-section cane back, with soft spring seat and Dutch cabriole leg.  
26.50  
See illustration No. 1.

Candle or Flower Stand  
A very convenient little piece for so many rooms, 21 inches high, with 14-inch top.  
4.50  
See illustration No. 3.

Serving Wagon  
Amber mahogany finish, with rubber-tired wheels, an excellent value and a very acceptable gift.  
12.50  
See illustration No. 5.

Book Case  
Dull amber mahogany finish, with panelled ends, 36 inches wide. A wonderful present.  
35.00  
See illustration No. 7.

In our Suite of Rooms are many suggestions expressing the very latest thoughts in home furnishings—especially interesting during the Gift season.

Cane Back Rocker  
High cresting to back. Tapestry spring seat, dull amber mahogany finish.  
26.50  
See illustration No. 2.

Comb Back Windsor Chair  
About 1690, showing the pierced splat and Dutch influence in design; antique chrome finish.  
14.75  
See illustration No. 4.

Governor Winthrop Desk  
Conceded to be the most artistic and conveniently arranged writing desk made; 36 in. wide with shellack finish mahogany.

Gate Leg Table  
Early Jacobean design, 30-inch round top, 28 inches high, with amber mahogany finish.  
15.00  
See illustration No. 8.

Jordan Marsh Company  
Washington Street, between Summer and Avon, Boston

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## FRESHMEN WILL BE BARRED AGAIN

Athletic Directors of the Inter-collegiate Conference Athletic Association Vote to Disregard Playing in Football Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Difficulties over war-time competition of freshman class athletes in the varsity football season just closed were solved by faculty committee men of the Inter-collegiate Conference Athletic Association, at a meeting Saturday at the Hotel Congress, when it was voted to disregard the season of football just closed, and to proceed from this time on on the pre-war basis of the freshman eligibility restriction. This means that 1922-class men who played football will be allowed four years of varsity football, although for the remainder of the present college year they will be ineligible for basketball, baseball, track, swimming, and minor sports, and will be restricted to freshman class teams in those sports.

The faculty committee held its meeting in connection with the annual schedule conference of athletic directors and coaches of the "Big Ten." The session of the coaches resulted in drawing up schedules for the coming basketball season and the football season of 1919, and also brought agreement on location and time for the annual indoor and outdoor track and field championship meets of 1919.

The conference lawn tennis championship tournament of 1919 was also decided, and some baseball games were arranged, but the chart of games for the diamond sport was not completed. The conference swimming meet was scheduled again, but the future of this sport for the coming season is a bit uncertain, and it is not known what universities of the conference are going to have tank teams. If dual swimming meets are to be held during the winter months, arrangements for them will be made by individual coaches later.

The coaches and athletic directors spoke glowingly of the prospects for a leap in interest in sports on the inter-collegiate scale, in the coming seasons, and it was apparent, after the faculty committee men filed from their meeting, that they shared the inclination to work toward the reestablishment of athletics on a highly popular basis. Their motion, in the form in which it prevailed at the faculty men's session, clarified the situation for the athletic representatives, who, beforehand, did not know exactly on what basis sports were to stand. Following is the motion:

"Resolved, that in determining further questions of eligibility under Conference rules, no account shall be taken of athletic or scholastic records during, or by reason of, military service."

"Resolved, further, that absence from the universities on account of military service shall not render students ineligible."

The latter clause refers to the one-year residence requirement and to the stipulated number of scholarship "credits" or "majors" which a freshman must secure in his first college year, to be eligible for varsity sports when a sophomore. It was made clear that freshman competition now is at end, however, in a second resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, that in the judgment of the conference, the emergency during which, by the resolution of Sept. 26, its activities were suspended, has now passed; and be it further resolved . . ."

"Resolved, that in accordance with the provisions of the said resolution, the regulations of the conference now are in effect."

The two clauses put athletics in the conference back on the same basis as that before the universities were taken over as Student Army Training Corps.

The annual election of the I. C. A. A. faculty committee, had the following result: Prof. G. A. Goodenough, University of Illinois, was chosen president, and Prof. J. F. A. Pyre, University of Wisconsin, was selected secretary.

President Goodenough was named as delegate to represent the I. C. A. A. at the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in New York, Dec. 27. If unable to attend, he was authorized to appoint his own alternate.

**ATHLETIC NOTES**

The College of the City of New York soccer football team played a tie game with the Crescent Athletic Club in New York City, Saturday. Each team scored one goal.

J. J. Eiler, the famous Irish-American Athletic Club hurdler, has been reinstated to amateur standing by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. He had to be reinstated before he could compete again as he served as an athletic director during the war.

H. W. Voorhees won the high scratch prize at the Jamacia Bay traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club Saturday. He took the trophy with a 47 out of a possible 50 targets. The high scratch prize went to H. W. Dreyer. The third prize went to J. A. Howard, and the fourth cup was won by F. G. Delbon.

The Boston Athletic Association Gun Club opened its season Saturday at the Riverside traps, putting on a 100-target shoot, divided into five 15 and one 25-target event. Leon Davis, one of the scratch men, won the prize for the best net score, 97. J. Clark, another scratch competitor, took the second prize, with the score of 95. W. Moshier won the prize for best gross, scoring 100 with the aid of his handicap of 20. Blackington was second with 98, handicap 16.

## BASEBALL HEADS HOLD MEETINGS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—This is "Baseball Week" in New York and Chicago, and beginning with the International League meeting today, professional baseball affairs, so far as the United States is concerned, will be discussed by the men who have the management of the two major leagues, one of the biggest of the Class AA organizations and the National Commission.

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This is the "Baseball Week" in New York and Chicago, and beginning with the

## SIR WALTER RALEIGH IN IRELAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The days when Walter Raleigh and, no doubt, many small companions, of which he would be the leader, were making great adventure for themselves on the beach of Budleigh-Salterton, or in the rolling country behind the old farmhouse at Hayes were great days for the gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall. They were the "spacious days" of Queen Elizabeth, the days of high adventure and fabulous achievement; when nothing was so wonderful but it could be credited, and when the sailors returning from the Spanish Main with strange merchandise were always sure of a crowd of listeners at the inn or on the quayside. And, as tale begets tale, when those who had just returned had finished, then, maybe, would some ancient mariner who had sailed with Jaques Cartier of St. Malo, tell his story, the story of the voyage up the river of Canada to Saguenay, of the town of Hochelaga; of Agouhanna, the lord and king of the country, "wearing a skin of red hedgehogs in place of a crown"; of rubies and pearls bartered for iron and toys, and of how their captain, "noting the people's misery read to them, in a loud, clear voice, the first chapter of St. John's Gospel."

And so it would go on; and young Raleigh, with ears open and eyes agog would be listening to it all, imbibing that passion for high adventure and great enterprise which made him, in after years, one of the most remarkable figures in a remarkable time. Much has been written about him and much more might be written. Like all great men, he had many facets to his character. Raleigh the soldier, brave but ruthless after the manner of his times; Raleigh the sailor, the organizer of great enterprises; Raleigh, the courtier living in outrageous splendor at Durham House, but working sixteen hours a day, reading omnivorously, interesting himself in the most diverse subjects; Raleigh the colonizer, the gold seeker, and Raleigh a prisoner in the Tower, looking out through his deep embrasured window on the shipping of the Thames, and writing his "History of the World."

It is all wonderfully full of matter, strangely varied matter, for Raleigh's career was nothing if not one of contrasts. There were seasons of tremendous adventure and action, every moment filled to the uttermost. And then there were seasons of repose and leisure, wonderful, long summer days and evenings spent in his garden at Youghal in Ireland, or at Sherborne in Dorset, planting trees and flowers, and engaging with furious energy—at Youghal at any rate—in demonstrating to all and sundry the tremendous importance of growing potatoes. It was to Youghal, the little town in the South of Ireland at the mouth of the Blackwater, that Raleigh retired, under a cloud, from court in 1589. Three years before, at the height of his popularity, when Elizabeth was showering favors upon him, he had received a grant of 40,000 acres of the forfeited land of the Desmonds on the Blackwater, and Youghal seems to have gone with the estate. Anyway, Raleigh was its mayor, and, what with administering his office and looking after his lands, he found, for a time, some outlet for that astonishing energy which characterized his whole career.

The house at Youghal—it is still there—was, as Hugh de Selincourt points out in his book on Raleigh, very dear to Raleigh, because it resembled the old manor house at Budleigh-Salterton where he was born. Long and low, with rooms lined with small panels of Irish oak, there is something curiously dignified about it all. "A large dining-room is on the ground floor," writes Mr. de Selincourt, "from which runs a subterranean passage connecting the house with the old tower of St. Mary's Church. In one of the kitchens the ancient wide-arched fireplace remains. Sir Walter Raleigh's study had fine dark wainscot, deep, projecting windows, and a richly carved oak mantelpiece, which rose to the full height of the ceiling. The cornice rested upon three figures—of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the rest of the structure was covered with dexterous carving, circular-headed panels, and strangely wrought emblematical devices. His bedroom adjoined the study: in it, too, was a carved mantelpiece of oak, and in the fireplace Dutch tiles, four inches square. Behind the wainscoting of this room was a recess, in which a part of the old monkish library was hidden, at the time of the Reformation. Here Raleigh worked, taking notes, perhaps,

for the great history which he was to write later: here he read Peter Comestor's "Historia Scolastica"; and a black-letter book, printed at Mantua in 1479, which tells of the events of the world from the Creation to the days of the Twelve Apostles. It is pleasant to brood over the change from the turbulent court life to the quiet of this monastic retreat at Youghal. Not only in black-letter quatos was he interested, but also in the garden. He planted great yellow wallflowers and cedars and Affane cherry trees."

And then, when he had had enough

recollections of its great ladies, his generous criticisms on poets, the people and courtiers whom he had seen and heard of, how he had been dazzled, how he had been disenchanted, and how he was come home to his Irish mountains and streams and lakes, to enjoy their beauty, though "in a savage and foreign land." As Mr. Selincourt well puts it, each man had his dream. Spenser, the realm of the Faerie Queen, where he would fashion the allegory of perfect chivalry; Raleigh, the kingdom of Guiana, which was to make his Queen mighty and his country the greatest in the world.

reparatively small, but there was little or no time to spend it, except on the occasions of leave. Civilian war-workers had exchanged the small salaries of the world of private industrial enterprise paid to clerical help for governmental salaries that were by comparison often lavishly generous.

Broadway managers, who consider themselves astute gentlemen, were deceived by the clamor along the Potomac. Week by week, following the influx of these war-workers, the theater receipts rose higher. The managers, mindful of Washington's former critical judgment and basing this judgment on the fact that Washington audiences were usually drawn from all parts of the country, came to the almost unanimous conclusion that Washington in war time was the tryout city de luxe.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1918, the producers began tossing their new offerings, scheduled for 1918-19 production, at the capital. They were snapped up avidly—melodrama, problem drama, musical comedy, farce, extravaganza—anything in the long gamut of theatrical output. From April to October, Washington was a city that must have stage entertainments regardless of their nature; but well-nigh was ruined any reputation the city had attained, in past years, as a cultured critic of dramatic output.

The city's approval of plays, by September of the present year, had become so thoroughly promiscuous that this indiscriminate approval gave rise to the criticism that an actor's idea of paradise was playing to a Washington audience on Sunday night.

These audiences as a matter of fact, asked and still ask, not drama but merely entertainment. It is true that the city approved enthusiastically that very neat bit of comedy, "Ten for Three," but with equal ardor, it rocked the Belasco with applause from the Hattons' "fast" farce, "The Walkoffs," which quickly was relegated to the storehouse after New York took a look at it. "Lightnin'," one of the best liked plays of the present year, starring Frank Bacon, got an enthusiastic reception in Washington, but so did a third-rate production of "The Bird of Paradise," stopping off en route toward a season in Greensboro, North Carolina, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and other points south.

This ostrich-like assimilation of stage fare, good, bad and indifferent, has had, nevertheless, a distinctly favorable effect upon Washington—an effect which, it is to be hoped, will be permanent.

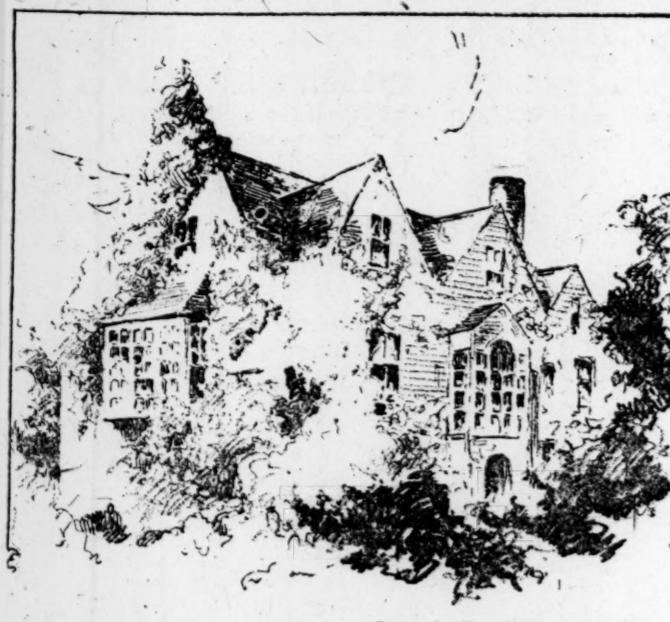
The newspapers, chained to the censorship of the advertiser, had long held to the cowardly and untruthful custom of merely describing a play's good points and omitting any mention of the bad points of a production. The voracious appetite of Washington's war population for amusement changed all this.

It became possible to fill theater with mediocre offerings, and the managements of theaters, long hostile to the slightest adverse criticism of their offerings, and prepared to enforce their hostility through the weapon of advertising, gradually relaxed this ban until, finally, it became not only possible, but necessary, for some newspaper accurately to specify the nature of current productions.

At least two of Washington's four dailies are at present adhering to this policy, and it is possible that in the future, the city's newspaper will be forced to meet the demands of its subscribers for the truth, regardless of any revived advertising pressure the theaters may attempt to bring to bear against a continuance of this policy.

Another favorable effect of this theatrical gormandizing of the past year has been the inevitable education of the permanent part of this new \$2 theater public in what is good and what is not good in theatricals.

"Faust" was on the bill for Wednesday, Dec. 4, with Muratore in the title rôle, and with Miss Gall in the rôle of Marguerite. The former sang, as always he has sung in Gounod's work, with much beauty of style and with fervidity of expression. Miss Gall



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Walter Raleigh's house at Youghal

## THEATERS

Theater Conditions in Washington  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The apparent ending of the war has brought to Washington many perplexing civic problems, and not the least of these problems concerns Washington's future place in the amusement sun.

Before there was any war, Washington had attained considerable theatrical prominence as an experiment station on the road that leads to that reputed arbiter of American things theatrical, Broadway. For the most part, Washington's pre-war audiences were audiences of refinement and taste, recruited from the upper and upper middle classes in American society, and drawn to Washington, temporarily, at least, by exigencies of politics, diplomacy and governmental administration. Few managers were foolhardy enough to display before audiences of this type theatrical wares which sought popularity upon any appeal to the coarser elements, though Washington, with its rather smart audiences, was not adverse to a taste of the exotic in drama, particularly if it chance to be of the musical variety.

It was several years afterward, when, having actually yielded to the importunities of his masterful friend, Spenser had made a pilgrimage to court, and had returned again, disengaged, to his beloved Kilcooman, that he wrote in "Colin Clout's Come Home Again" that delightful account of those days with Raleigh in 1589:

One day (quoth he) I sat (as was my trade)

Under the foot of Mole, that mountain ho!

Keeping my sheep amongst the cool shade

Of the green blydes by the Mullas shore: There a strange shepherd chaunst to find me out,

Whether allured with my pipes delight, Whose pleasing sound yshrelid far about

Or thid led by chance, I know not right:

Whom when I asked from what place he came,

And how he hight, himself he did ycleape

The Shepheard of the Ocean by name, And said he came far from the main-sea deep.

He sitting me beside in that same shade, Provided me to plaine some pleasant fit;

And when he heard the musike which I made,

He found himself full greatly pleased at it.

Yet, oemuing my pipe, he took in hand

And playd thereon; (for well that skill he had.)

Himself as skilfull in that art as any.

He piped, I sung; and, when he sung, I piped.

By change of turnes, each making other merry;

Neither envying other, nor envied.

So piped we, until we both were weary.

They were happy, peaceful times, and often, no doubt, after he had gone back into the maelstrom, Raleigh remembered them.

Spenser sent him soon a copy of "Colin Clout" after his return to Kilcooman, and therein Raleigh would have found the whole story: "Colin clout's visit, under Raleigh's guidance, to the Court, his thoughts and

his skill in that art as any."

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Pilgrimage to Griff House

Have you ever had a dream of drifting back into a pleasant Story Land, where you met all your favorite people out of books? It's really the nicest kind of a dream that one can have; but, if you cannot manage the dream, the best sort of a substitute is to go yourself and visit the scenes which played their part in the background of the stories. In some ways, this plan even surpasses in charm that of the dream which is, at best, a bit inaccurate. For instance, if you are fond of reading about Maggie and Tom Tulliver, in "The Mill on the Floss," why not go to Warwickshire and see with your own eyes the district which George Eliot knew so well and put into her book?

It isn't far distant from the well-known Shakespeare country, or from Warwick and Kenilworth, this lovely part of England where the novelist was born. On the big estate of Arbury Hall, where the picturesquely, rambling house may be seen from the drive, across a little pond, is the comfortable farmhouse where George Eliot was born, her father being at the time caretaker at the hall. Beyond, on the road to the market town of Nuneaton, is Griff House, where the little girl passed much of her childhood and which became, also, the home of the Tullivers. It is a delightful old red brick home, covered well with clinging ivy and sheltered from the view of the passer-by, because of a thick and splendid great yew tree on the lawn. Behind is an old garden, more trees and the numerous farm buildings, which all readers of George Eliot remember; it is a house that any little girl would like to live in and play about. You have only to go along the road a bit, to where it dips into a hollow, and you come to the very same "brown canal" where Maggie used to fish with brother Tom, when he was amiable enough to allow her to go with him; it isn't in the least hard to find the little round pool and the old mill of George Eliot's childhood.

You see, these things belonged alike to the child experiences of Maggie and Tom Tulliver and to George Eliot herself, and for this reason. Although it is a common thing, in studying the various novels, to find the author describing different ones among her friends and relatives, we have to go to "The Mill on the Floss" to discover her telling many of her own experiences. Many believe the scene of this book to have been for the most part laid in the town of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, but certain descriptions unquestionably refer to the house and surroundings in Warwickshire. Of course, the ideal thing would be, in some mysterious way, to bring these two settings together; that's where the dream would come in handily, for things of that sort are easily arranged in dreams. But, in actual experience, a visit only to Griff House will enable you to reconstruct much of the first part of the story of Tom and Maggie.

Standing under that old yew tree, you can recall that memorable day when Tom was at last coming home from school—the day on which Maggie's impatience led her into mischief of various sorts and drove her up into the dim, musty old attic, there to cry out her woes to the spiders and the cobwebs and the old boxes heaped together. "Tom was to arrive early in the afternoon," the story tells us, "and there was another fluttering heart-beat." Standing under that old yew tree, you can recall that memorable day when Tom was at last coming home from school—the day on which Maggie's impatience led her into mischief of various sorts and drove her up into the dim, musty old attic, there to cry out her woes to the spiders and the cobwebs and the old boxes heaped together. "Tom was to arrive early in the afternoon," the story tells us, "and there was another fluttering heart-beat." Standing under that old yew tree, you can recall that memorable day when Tom was at last coming home from school—the day on which Maggie's impatience led her into mischief of various sorts and drove her up into the dim, musty old attic, there to cry out her woes to the spiders and the cobwebs and the old boxes heaped together. "Tom was to arrive early in the afternoon," the story tells us, "and there was another fluttering heart-beat."

"It is not that I am not satisfied here or want you to leave me," she said, this morning, to her yellow-haired children, who stood very stiff and straight before her, listening dutifully to what she had to say. "It is only that there is no longer any room here for you to start up house-keeping, as each of you must shortly do for himself."

At this the younger children looked very much surprised, as well they might, for all about them were the comfortable homes of their older brothers and sisters and, like them, they expected to settle close to the homestead, when their time came to leave.

"It has been growing crowded for some time," continued Mother Dandelion; "we've gone just as close to the stone walls as we can, and we've covered every inch of ground in this patch, where something else wasn't already growing."

"I should say you had," murmured the raspberry bush, but in so low a tone that only its own leaves heard it; "I've been obliged to throw my shoots clear over the wall."

"We've even gone out in the pathway," went on Mother Dandelion, all unconscious of the raspberry bush's remarks, "and we never could have managed there, if it had not been that we have such short stems that it doesn't matter if we are trampled on. There simply isn't any place left for us to go."

At this all the children, big and little, looked much startled and the little ones cried in consternation: "What shall we do?"

"I've given the subject a great deal of thought," said Mother Dandelion; "the older children can stay where they are, but the younger children must go out into the world."

"How shall we go?" queried a yellow-topped bud, that was hardly more than half open. "We haven't any feet to go on."

"Oh, I've arranged that," replied Mother Dandelion; "of course, it's far too soon for you to go. I've only told you about it, so you may be told it over and, when you are old enough, you'll see." Whereupon she dismissed them and settled her green ruffles, with a great sense of having done her duty.

There was one of the younger children that was bigger than the others, and so he was the first to go. When all his yellow hair had turned to a soft, downy fuzz, he obeyed his mother's instructions, and, in great glee, floated off one day on a breeze. But the breeze was a gentle one, hardly more than a zephyr; and, after going a short way, it quite gave out and dumped the tuft of fuzz, with its clinging seed, just the other side of the stone wall.

"Oh, well," said this dandelion, "I would like to have gone further, but it really doesn't matter; I may as well stay here as not," and he proceeded to bury himself in the soil, preparing to start a colony of his own.

Mother Dandelion, who had carefully watched the whole proceeding, was quite disappointed that her oldest and biggest son was not more of a traveler; so you may be sure that, when first returned home to many familiar possessions and comforts, Tom undertook to admit Maggie into his confidence as to some wonderful new treasure which he was hiding in his pocket; all went well for a time, and there were prospects of great larks together, when suddenly Tom

discovered some little service which Maggie had forgotten to perform for him during his absence. There were harsh reproofs and then bitter tears from Maggie, who desired nothing half so much as to be approved of in the eyes of her big brother. Off she rushed once more, into the shelter of the dim, quiet attic, to which Tom was sent, to induce her to come forth, only when tea time had arrived. Whatever would poor Maggie have done without that "great attic that ran under the old high-pitched roof?"

Maggie did have plenty of happy times, though, both with Tom on his expeditions about the country, and with her father who, not being a very learned man himself, delighted to lift his little daughter to his knee, put a great book before her and listen while she read to him. "She understands what one's talking about so as never was," Mr. Tulliver would say, "and you should hear her read—straight off, as if she knew it all beforehand. And allays at her book. She'll read the books and understand 'em better than half the folks as are grown up."

So, when you are at Griff House, or rambling about near the canal and the brown pool and the mill, you will remember all this and much more. You will recall Aunt Glegg and that cousin, Lucy Deane, to whom Maggie was always being compared, to her disadvantage; for Mr. Tulliver's "little wench" was not in the least like that bunch of pink and white and curly primness which was Lucy. They will all come back to you, accompanied with many wonders as to just what things and persons actually happened during George Eliot's own childhood and which never existed except in her active imagination. Isn't such a pilgrimage really more satisfactory than that dream of Story Book Land?

## The Pioneers

Mother Dandelion, down in a corner of the meadow, in the triangular patch formed by the junction of two old stone walls and a wide beaten pathway, gathered her children about her, one day, for a family conference. Now, you know, if you've ever observed the dandelions, that this was quite an affair; for Mother Dandelion had a great many children, fully as many, if not more, than the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe; and, like the Old Woman, she was puzzled to know what to do with them. Because it was so hedged in by the walls, this tiny patch of ground had been left to itself; and, therefore, while the rest of the meadow was sown regularly to crops and was plowed freshly each spring and fall, Mother Dandelion and her brood had remained undisturbed year after year, and so had quite taken possession.

"It is not that I am not satisfied here or want you to leave me," she said, this morning, to her yellow-haired children, who stood very stiff and straight before her, listening dutifully to what she had to say. "It is only that there is no longer any room here for you to start up house-keeping, as each of you must shortly do for himself."

At this the younger children looked very much surprised, as well they might, for all about them were the comfortable homes of their older brothers and sisters and, like them, they expected to settle close to the homestead, when their time came to leave.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

him, for all the world like a tiny life preserver. "Every dock seed," he explained, "is provided in just this way, and that's why we can go so well on the water. But, look out! we are going to start. Here, tuck yourself in my pocket."

The dandelion hastened to do this and found it the snuggest place, with plenty of room. Another moment, and they were off!

"Isn't it great?" exclaimed the dock seed, as they went bobbing along, bounding over the sand and pebbles and swirling about in the eddies. "How do you like it?"

"Very much, indeed," replied the dandelion, enthusiastically; "why, I don't mind it at all."

"Of course you don't," returned the dock; "there's nothing to mind. I wouldn't miss this journey for a great deal. It's what I've been looking forward to all summer."

"I wouldn't want to miss it, either," said the dandelion, and then he remembered all the pitying thoughts he had had for his brothers and sisters, as they went off on the wind. "Likely they enjoyed themselves as much as I am doing now," he said to himself; "at least, I hope I did."

Hour after hour they floated on; the brook was soon left behind and so were several streams, and at last they came to a large river. The dandelion was so delighted with everything he saw that he kept bobbing up and down, until he almost jumped out of the pocket, and the dock was forced to tell him to be still.

"Thank you," replied the dandelion, looking up into the pine's green branches, "but the pine seeds fall straight down, so I wouldn't be any better off than if I stayed right here."

"Why not come with me?" queried a huge tumbleweed that, at that instant, came whirling by. "I will carry you far enough."

At this all the children, big and little, looked much startled and the little ones cried in consternation: "What shall we do?"

"I am not so certain of that," said the little dandelion, and, sure enough, bang!—up against the stone wall that had remained hidden, throughout the fall, behind its larger and more showy brothers and sisters. "I don't like to go," it kept saying to itself, each time one of the balls of fuzz went floating off on the wind; "the wind is so fast and it carries one up so high."

"Why not come with me?" asked one of the delicate-winged seeds of the pine tree, which had just emerged from a cone and was preparing to start out for itself.

"Thank you," replied the dandelion, looking up into the pine's green branches, "but the pine seeds fall straight down, so I wouldn't be any better off than if I stayed right here."

"But it's all so beautiful and wonderful," the dandelion exclaimed. "I feel as though I'd like to start a colony in every single place I see."

"Well, I am going to stop here," returned the dock seed, indicating a spot on the edge of the brook," the voice continued.

The dandelion looked again and saw a big dock weed, beckoning to it.

"But how shall I come?" shouted the dandelion, as loudly as it could, for the dock weed was far on the other side of the meadow.

"Wait for a breeze that is coming this way," answered the dock, "and then drop when you get to me."

The little dandelion had barely time to say good-by to its mother, when just the breeze he wanted floated by. "Please take me over to the dock weed," he asked, half timidly, for now that the time had really come for him to go, he began to dislike it again. But the breeze lifted him up so tenderly, and carried him so slowly and carefully, that he hardly knew he was going, and so was quite surprised when he found himself landed beside his new-found friend.

"I travel by water," said the dock, "and I am sure we are going to have a most interesting journey."

"You are very good to take me," said the dandelion gratefully. "But how is it that you can travel on the water?"

The dock seed threw back its coat and showed the dandelion a corky substance that was padded all about

## The Daisy

Little Peg-a-Ramsay  
With the yellow hair,  
Double ruff about her neck  
And ne'er a frock to wear.  
Opens to the sunbeam,  
Curtesies to the bee,  
Dances when the bobolink  
Awakes the world with glee.

Little Peg-a-Ramsay  
Nodding in the wheat,  
Could it make you prettier?  
To call you "Marguerite"?

—Arthur Guiterman.

every day, and I was away for weeks at one time. The sea urchin will probably turn up here within an hour or two, so let's get to work."

The sea urchin was, indeed, near enough to hear the jellyfish's reasoning; but he remained in hiding till all of his friends had returned to their work. Now, should he go to each of them separately or wait till two or three or all four were together, and see what each would think of him? Two jokes would be better than one, he soon decided, three better than two, and four best of all.

He swam by the jellyfish first. The jellyfish was busy and did not even notice him. The sea urchin gave a little squeak which he thought was most unlike his natural voice.

The jellyfish looked at him and began to laugh; "Ho-ho, sea urchin; wherever did you come from and what are you risqué up that way for?"

"How do you know that I'm a sea urchin?"

"How do I know that you're a sea urchin?" repeated the jellyfish. "Didn't I just hear you speak?"

"But I don't look like a sea urchin, if my voice does sound a little like a sea urchin's voice," said the sea urchin. "Did you ever see a sea urchin that was a ball of seaweed?"

"Yes, I've seen a sea urchin before who rolled himself up in seaweed, just as you have done," answered the jellyfish.

"Oh! that's how you know!" exclaimed the sea urchin. "I wondered how you ever guessed so quickly. Now promise not to say a word about who I am to the other fishes, won't you?"

"Yes, unless you keep them guessing too long," said the jellyfish; and he went on with his work, looking up now and again, as the sea urchin swam by the minnow two or three times.

The first time that the sea urchin swam by the minnow, the minnow did not notice him at all; the second time, the sea urchin swam a little nearer to his friend and the minnow looked at him in wonder; the third time some trailing bits of the weed dress of the sea urchin touched the minnow's nose and he exclaimed: "What are you, a seaweed fish?"

The sea urchin was so pleased that his masquerade was successful with this fish who knew him so well, that he forgot that he had intended not to speak again and said: "No; I'm not a seaweed fish, but I'm a sea urchin, and you can't guess who I am."

"I know your voice and you're the sea urchin," said the minnow.

"Oh! is he the sea urchin?" exclaimed two other voices at once, and the sea anemone and the starfish came around a clump of water grasses into sight.

"Now you all know," said the sea urchin, a little disappointed, "but you wouldn't have known who I was, if I hadn't spoken, would you, minnow?"

"No, indeed," assured the minnow; "didn't you see how surprised I was when I spoke to you and asked you what you were? Your masquerade is very good, and pretty, too."

"I'm sure I wouldn't have known, if the minnow hadn't recognized your voice," said the anemone sweetly. "I didn't recognize your voice, but I have no known you as long as the minnow."

"And I never would have guessed," said the starfish, "for I'm not a good guesser."

In the midst of this, the jellyfish came up: "Well, who is this creature in seaweed?" he asked in a merry tone.

"Oh! you guessed right away," said the sea urchin, "so you needn't pretend; but the others never would have known who I was, if I hadn't spoken, and the anemone said she never would have known my voice."

"Nor would I have guessed," added the starfish.

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## AMERICAN WOOLEN EARNINGS LARGE

Distribution of Extra Dividend in Liberty Bonds Made From the Surplus Earnings of the Current Twelve-Month Period

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Declaration of a 5 per cent extra dividend in Liberty bonds upon American Woolen common, actually equivalent to about \$4.80 a share, based upon the present market price of the bonds, is made from the surplus earnings of the current 12 months' period to compensate for the barren period of 17 years from organization in 1899 to April, 1916, when no distribution was made upon the common.

It is distinctly a recognition of the results and the conditions prevailing for the first 10 months of the year, or up to early November. It is not a criterion of the present situation.

Though nothing final with respect to net profits can be determined until after the completion of inventory taking next February, enough is known of operating and financial results to warrant the statement that 1918 will prove by a wide margin the biggest year in the history of American Woolen.

The 1917 balance of \$64 a share before charges of any description, and \$20 a share after a series of extraordinary reserves had been set up, was something of a sensation to those who had been accustomed to compute Woolen earnings in terms of percentage earned upon the preferred stock, but this year will far surpass that showing.

American Woolen's operating profits this year should total close to \$75 a share, and even after heavy depreciation and special reserves there will be \$25 to \$30 left for the \$20,000,000 equity issue. Obviously those figures justify the distribution just authorized.

The Liberty bonds cannot be used in its business by American Woolen, but an added factor in the decision of the directors to order their partial distribution has been the decided easement in financial tension in the past few months incidental to the passing of the enormous production of cloth for the armies at home and abroad.

Unfilled orders of American Woolen today are slightly less than \$50,000,000 as compared with \$80,000,000 at the opening of the year and the high-water mark of rising \$100,000,000 last March. The drop in forward business as a result of the conservative purchasing of the Quartermaster Department has brought with it reduced inventories and bank loans and increased cash.

With the withdrawal of the United States from the market, however, have come serious operating problems. The government has not yet ordered a distribution of the wool supplies, which it controls, nor indicated the prices which will prevail for the clips. As a result American Woolen is unable to name prices for the civilian goods, which it is anxious to manufacture and which must be turned out to fill the void created by the cessation of new war contracts, if the mills are to be kept running.

It served notice more than two months ago—long before the armistice was signed or thought possible—that arrangements should be made before the end of November by which wool prices would be named and wool allotted to manufacturers for the manufacture of civilian goods. Nothing has yet been done. The mills do not know whether an auction system is to prevail—whether prices are to be controlled—or whether a free market will prevail as with steel. Until they do, they cannot name prices or make goods, for, if they did, jobbers would not buy.

American Woolen has enough business on hand to keep its weaving machinery busy until Jan. 1. But orders are running down to an extent which makes imperative the closing down of the preparatory carding and combing machinery. In the next few weeks various shutdowns in the American Woolen system will have to be made, creating considerable operating idleness.

The wool problem is distinctly serious and calls for careful and immediate attention on the part of the administration. Wool prices on this side of the water are 28 per cent to 40 per cent, on the average, above the British figures, already artificially sustained by the government commandeering and price fixation. To avoid a collapse in prices through a premature return to a free and open market, care will have to be taken.

Notwithstanding the immediate future is likely to be full of short-time operations, the American Woolen management is thoroughly optimistic over the broad outlook. Once the present situation is righted, and stable prices of goods assured, enormous civilian orders are expected to pour in.

People are beginning to buy clothes again for the first time in nearly two years, and to replenish wardrobes, which under the war-time slogan of "Wear your old suit" have been stretched to the limit, are bound to pile up a tremendous yardage demand.

## NEW YORK EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—October exports of domestic merchandise at New York totaled \$178,231,836, compared with \$193,844,000 in September, and \$205,886,000 in August, 1918. For the three months they were \$577,761-\$36, against \$627,037,301 for the corresponding three months of 1917. Shipments of cartridges, fuses, gunpowder, loaded shells and other explosives in October totaled \$4,439,847, compared with \$5,933,833 in September, and \$4,591,000 in August, 1918.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Saturday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Best Sugar	55	59	59	59
Am Car & Fdry	84	85	84	85
Am Smelters	83%	84%	83%	83%
Am Tel & Tel	103%	103%	102%	102%
Anacondo	65%	66%	65%	66%
Bald Locq	74%	75%	74%	75
Bald & Co.	55%	56%	55%	56
Bald Steel B.	56%	56%	55%	55
B H T	36%	36%	36%	36
Can Pacific	161	161	161	161
Cent Leather	60%	61	60%	61
Chees & Ohio	57%	57%	57%	57
Chi. M. & St P.	46%	46%	46%	46
Chi. & L. & St P.	27%	27	27%	27
China	11%	11%	11%	11
Co Products	47%	47%	47%	47
Crucible Steel	56%	57%	56%	57
Cube Cane	31	31	30%	30
Erie	81	81	81	81
Erie Electric	18%	19%	18%	19
Gen Motors	151	151	151	151
Gt N. Amer	12%	12%	12%	12
Gt N. Amer pfd	97%	97	97	97
Inspiration	47%	48%	47%	48
Int M M pfd	112%	112%	112%	113
Kennecott	35%	36	35%	36
Max Motor	29%	29	29	29
Mex Pet	160%	160%	159%	159
Midvale	44%	44%	44%	44
N Am Pacific	25%	25%	25%	25
N Y Central	78%	78	78%	78
N Y N H & H	36	36	36%	36
No Pacific	96%	96	96	96
Pan-Am Pet	65	65	65%	65
Penn	47	47	46	47
Pierce-Arrow	44	44	43%	44
Playboy	25%	25%	25%	25
Rap I & St	83%	83%	83%	84
So Pacific	10%	10%	10%	10
Soy Ry	31%	31	31%	31
Studebaker	52%	52%	52%	52
Texas Co	185	185	185	185
Union Pacific	26%	26	26%	26
U S Steel	130	130	129%	128
U S Steel pfd	112	112	111%	111%
Utah Copper	78%	78	78%	78
Western Pacific pfd	63	63	63	62
Western Union	88%	88%	88%	88
Westinghouse	43%	44%	43%	44
Willys-Over	25%	26	25%	26

\*Ex-dividend.

Total sales 162,700 shares.

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2s	.974	.974	.974	.974
L L 1st 4s	.94	.94	.93	.93
L L 2d 4s	.92	.92	.92	.92
L L 3d 4s	.90	.90	.89	.89
L L 4d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 5d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 6d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 7d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 8d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 9d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 10d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 11d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 12d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 13d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 14d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 15d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 16d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 17d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 18d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 19d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 20d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 21d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 22d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 23d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 24d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 25d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 26d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
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L L 32d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
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L L 39d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 40d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 41d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 42d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 43d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 44d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 45d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
L L 46d 4s	.86	.86	.86	.86
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## NAVAL EXPANSION IS RECOMMENDED

Secretary Daniels in Annual Report Describes Navy's Part in War and Ascribes Its Striking Success to Teamwork

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The very phrase 'the navy of the United States' has today a new significance," says Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report. "It means not only ships and crews, not only matériel and personnel—it connotes a spirit, invisible but potent, a spirit that has enriched our national life, that has vitalized our national thinking, that has widened our contact with national problems, and thus by community of interest has bound us together in a closer and more resolute union. In thousands of American homes today where our navy was a mere word in 1913 it has become a symbol not only of daring but of unselfish endeavor and high constructive purpose. It has entered into the national consciousness as part and parcel of the twin concepts America and Americanism. It had already linked itself inseparably with our past; it now is no less a part of our future. Nations and people, too, that knew of the navy of the United States only by hearsay or random incident know it now as the organized will of a free people, prompt to heed the call of right against might, tireless in effort, fertile in resource, happy in cooperation, and unfriendly till the ultimate goal is won."

With a story of brilliant achievements of the American Navy in the war, Secretary Daniels couples an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion, to meet the demands of peace for national and international work on the sea. He tells in brief phrases of the navy's part in the war, of the doing of the seemingly impossible through teamwork. He speaks of the mighty accomplishment of transporting 2,000,000 men to France without the loss of an eastbound troop ship through enemy action, and he devotes a graphic chapter to the Marine Brigade, which, as all the world knows, blocked the last Prussian advance on Paris, and started the German retreat that ended with the war.

Mr. Daniels shows that the new \$600,000, three-year building program he has proposed will provide 156 additional naval ships, 10 of them dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers, and the others to be in such distribution of approved types as the department may deem best.

Taking up his story of the navy and the war, the Secretary declares the service was "ready from stem to stern" when the United States entered the conflict. From the day when the first three-year program was adopted in 1916, he adds, "Congress has given everything that could be desired to insure the effectiveness of the naval arm."

Teamwork had been the navy's slogan for five years, and it continued to be the war motto, both at home and abroad. The striking success of the navy is ascribed to this fact by Mr. Daniels.

The report shows that Vice-Admiral Sims, who was on his way to London as head of the American naval establishment in the war zones even before war was declared, is soon to be named full admiral by the President in recognition of his services, the high character of which the Secretary says is yet too early to give proper place.

The major naval operation of the war, so far as the United States is concerned, is given as the convoying of more than 2,000,000 troops to Europe. This accomplishment, the report says, will stand as a monument to both the army and the navy as the greatest and most difficult troop transporting effort which has ever been conducted across seas. Up to Nov. 1, it is shown, 924,578 troops had been carried to France in American transports under American convoy with no losses outward bound and only three vessels sunk on the road home. From Nov. 1 to the date of the report, there had been 289 additional sailings of American troop and supply ships, the average being about one ship every five hours.

Writing with pride of the record of the marine brigade in France, the Secretary shows that with only 8000 men of the corps engaged, the casualties numbered, 69 officers and 1531 men dead, 78 officers and 2435 seriously wounded, while but 57 marines are reported officially as captured by the enemy, illustrating the desperate character of the fighting in which the brigade participated and the fact that it was always advancing.

The report describes the laying of the North Sea mine barrage, wholly an American enterprise. While there is no way of ascertaining definitely what that 250-mile barrier did to enemy submarines, Mr. Daniels says that there is reason to believe that 10 U-boats "had ended their career at the barrage before the middle of October."

The building and manning of the 14-inch rifle naval batteries working with the armies in France is also described. There have been no equals in the fighting of these highly mobile weapons with a range of 30 miles, the report says, adding:

Briefly, the American Navy has designed, built and is now manning with bluejackets specially trained for land service, the largest and most high-powered mobile land artillery in the world. So successful have these guns been that additional orders for many more were requested before the armistice."

The depth bomb has proven the most effective means of combating the submarines, the report states, and it shows that American enterprise was responsible for very largely increasing that effectiveness. Another ordnance development that is noted is the perfection of 16-inch rifles for all

new battleships. They will make these vessels, it is said, the heaviest armed craft in the world with a broadside projectile weight of 25,200 pounds against 17,508 pounds for the Pennsylvania, the biggest and most powerful craft now in commission.

The report emphasizes also in the record of small arms training during the year, 40,000,000 rounds having been fired without an accident due to carelessness. Since last July the navy has qualified 54,147 marksmen, 23,222 sharpshooters and 11,867 expert riflemen.

"Today," the report says, "practically every combatant ship is able to organize a landing force of as many men as it can send ashore, with every man a trained riflemen and many of them trained machine gunners."

To Capt. F. P. Jessop, engineering officer at the New York Navy Yard, the report gives credit for having recommended the revolutionary practices of electric welding when repair of the damaged German ship was undertaken. Careful estimates have shown that this one innovation saved twelve months in time and \$20,000,000 in money, while the ships thus made quickly available carried half a million soldiers to France.

Another engineering achievement of the year is the completion and testing of the first electric drive battleship, the New Mexico, which has not only met every requirement but has passed many additional tests with the result that "in this unique vessel, the United States Navy has a battleship which has no peer in the world's navies, not only for economic propulsion and less liability to serious damage, but her military superiority in greater maneuvering power and increased underwater protection." Credit is given Rear-Admiral Griffin, engineer in chief of the navy, for this accomplishment.

The report shows that four battleships, one battle cruiser, two fuel ships, one transport, one gunboat, one ammunition ship, 233 destroyers, 58 submarines, 112 fabricated patrol boats (eagles) including 12 for the Italian Government, 92 submarine chasers, including 50 for France, 51 mine sweepers and numerous tugs and harbor craft were contracted for during the year. Up to Oct. 1 one gunboat, 92 destroyers, 29 submarines, 26 mine sweepers and four eagles had been launched. The additions to the navy during the year included two battleships, 36 destroyers, 28 submarines, 355 submarine chasers, and 13 mine sweepers. The actual number of 110 foot chasers now in commission, including those delivered to France, is 40.

The report pays tribute to the patriotic cooperation the department has received from shipbuilders, munition manufacturers and the heads of all the allied industries, to the helpfulness of the Red Cross, the Council of National Defense, the State Council and the work of women. Labor has shown itself loyal, the report continues, and workmen at the yards have many times refused to leave vital employment there for better pay elsewhere.

The report shows clearly that Mr. Daniels has no intention of proposing an adoption of the naval general staff suggestions that have been made. He finds that the navy organization has stood the strain of war without faltering.

This reference to the future concludes the report: "The day is not far distant when the world will witness an end of competitive building between nations of mighty weapons of war. In the peace treaty there will undoubtedly be incorporated President Wilson's proposal for a reduction of armament to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety." I have recommended to this Congress the adoption of another three-year program substantially like the one authorized in 1915. But the victory of the Allies and the United States should, and will I sincerely trust, within a few years, make it no longer necessary for any nation under whip and spur to burden its taxpayers to undertake to build, in competitive construction, bigger fighting ships and more of them than any other nation can construct."

### HOLIDAY DINNERS FOR HORSES

Special for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Animal Rescue League are both sending out pleas for contributions with which to provide Christmas dinners for needy horses. The former will have a Christmas tree for horses and drivers at the Angell Memorial Monument in Post Office Square on Tuesday forenoon, Dec. 24, when grain, apples and carrots will be furnished every horse and the drivers lunch. The Animal Rescue League will take dinners to horses at railroad stations, around market places and stables.

### Classified Advertisements

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FOR SALE—329 acre ranch, Sacramento Valley, 140 acres alfalfa, 40 acres prunes and citrus fruit, irrigation equipment. Address J. E. WHARFORD, Glen P. O., Cle Elum, California.

FOR SALE—1634 acres East Texas land. Timber value, prospect: \$15 per acre. MRS. HARRIS, 729 W. 12th St., Dallas, Texas.

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OWNER will let for winter completely furnished home. Five rooms, two sleeping porches. All modern conveniences near car line, garage, private well, heat if desired. Deposit required. Adr. OWNER, Box 191, Tampa, Fla.

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WANTED—Boys for office work: \$3 a week. Apply to E. W. WAGNER & CO., Room 724, 208 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

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#### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SUPERINTENDENT, MECHANIC—Wanted part-time mechanic, mechanic, engineer, maintenance eng'r. Can take charge building new plants or official capacity. Addr. P. B. Moulton, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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INTERIOR

## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## THE TRAVELING CRITIC

## Baltimore and Barye

Cities should live in the Future with as much fervor as they exist in the Present. Every newspaper should print a column called The Future. The Town Planning societies that have sprung up in Europe during the past decade work for the future. "Look ahead" should be a civic motto. Every town should have in its archives educational, architectural, and sociological plans for the next 50 years. Every street improvement, every object of art purchased, every new educational textbook should be the mere moving of so many pawns in the great and magnificent game, planned and fully thought out, of making the world a decent place to live in. Freedom and happiness for all.

Vision is lonely. Vision begins with the individual, and can only be directed by the individual. Civic improvements, acquisitions, are almost always the work of one man. Committees spell compromise. Paris is a magnificent city. Washington is in the way of becoming a glorious city because in each case one man had the foresight to look ahead for 50 years, and opportunity to make the "dream concrete." The galleries of Dublin and Berlin are unique, because, in each case, one man fashioned them and loved the work untruly. Baltimore holds an unique place among American towns because one man of vision, 30 or so years ago, having learnt through his own effort what was fine in art, and being convinced that his personal preferences were right, determined that Baltimore should share his joy. His name was W. T. Walters. The object of his admiration was Antoine Barye, the great French animal sculptor.

Years ago, it must have been about 1890, W. E. Henley was writing an article on Barye for "The Art Journal." He was enthusiastic. He borrowed Barye bronzes. His big, nervous hands wandered in ecstasy over small reproductions of Barye's "Walking Lion," and the mighty "Lion in Repose," known as The Philosopher, who sits solemnly by the river gate of the Louvre. Know that the only way to appreciate a bronze is to feel and caress it lovingly with the fingers. All the old Barye bronzes are good because the sculptor returned to the foundry those that did not reach his high artistic standard. But it was not easy for Henley to obtain for his article illustrations for the lesser known works by Barye. For example: there were the groups of "War" and "Peace," "Order" and "Force" carved in stone, high up, out of sight, above the Carrousel Courtyard in the Louvre, Paris. We knew their story; how in 1854 M. Lefuel, architect of the Louvre, asked Barye for a group in stone of "War" for one of the inner faces of the Carrousel Courtyard. The "War" being very satisfactory, M. Lefuel ordered "Peace," "Order," and "Force." We of The Art Journal did not know, when in 1890 Henley was preparing the article on Barye, that, five years before, bronze reproductions of these four little masterpieces had been presented to Baltimore by Mr. W. T. Walters; that they had been placed in Mount Vernon Place, in that green garden, that pleasant hill, in the pleasantest part of the city, beneath the towering column dedicated to Washington. We did not know that this little oasis of art also contained Barye's magnificent "Lion in Repose," Dubois' "Military Courage," and Fremiet's "Joan of Arc." There they are, there they will always remain—examples of the finest French modern sculpture. So you perceive how through the vision of one man a town may become unique, memorable. He who desires to study Barye's "War," "Peace," "Force" and "Order" must visit Baltimore, Maryland, for the originals in Paris are out of sight, inaccessible.

One thing I could wish—that Mr. Walters' generosity had centered itself on Baltimore, and not spread out to Washington. For as far back as 1873 this Barye enthusiast gave the sculptor a commission for an example of every bronze he had made. In the following year Barye supplied the Corcoran Gallery with 120 separate pieces. They make a splendid showing at Washington, but I regret that they were not deposited with the others at Baltimore, for then the capital of Maryland would have been a perfect Barye shrine.

Barye had good reason to be grateful to America. In 1889, at Baltimore, a Barye Monument Association was formed, and one of the results was the admirable book on the sculptor by Charles de Kay.

Antoine L. Barye (1796-1875) was an all-round artist-craftsman; he modeled vases, candelabra, clocks; but animals were the passion of his life, and surely no public appointment was ever so suitable as the decree that made him Professor of Animal Drawings at the Jardin des Plantes. By that time he was famous. His fiftieth year is given as the date when he came fully into his own. A simple, grave, taciturn man, he was also modest, and was accustomed to act as his own porter, carrying his bronzes himself to the house of the purchasers. So assured was his reputation as an initiate in the ways of animals that when Gérôme had made the first design for his "Christian Martyrs" picture he consulted Barye. The sculptor observed that Gérôme had made the lions "eager, ravenous, ready to spring." Barye faced Gérôme—"No," he said, "your lions are not natural. Coming suddenly into the light and the crowds they would hesitate, they would recoil." Gérôme took the hint. He redrew the beasts, and, being an

upright and generous man, he gave Barye full credit for the alteration.

Understand them that through the vision of one man, Baltimore and Barye are forever associated. Ten years ago, when I visited Baltimore for the first time, how swift was my aesthetic appreciation of those Barye bronzes. It was with rich anticipation that I visited Baltimore last month and went, of course, straight to Mount Vernon Place. What a change! Those pleasant hills with the sunken garden, twisty paths, a little lake and shady shrubs—a green thought in a green shade—were as disorderly as a Belgian town in the ravaged district. All was in disarray. Mounds of clay and busy workmen confronted the appalled visitor. The American mania for improvement had descended upon the old-world oasis of Mount Vernon Place, and was changing, changing.

Well, it would be unjust to express an opinion until the "improvement" is finished. But it can be said now and here that the four Barye bronzes of "War," "Peace," "Order" and "Force" have profited by the change. They have been placed at the extremities of two white balustrades (looking too new and too white) that flank the weather-worn Washington column. They can now be seen and studied beautifully. How fine they are, so compact, so classical yet so free. A student of sculpture studying these austere, severe, yet attractive and human groups, having them always before him, should henceforth be able to avoid the meretricious, the pretty, the popular-commercial.

Inspired by Barye, the French classicist, who, like Saint Gaudens, bathed classicism in the light of the new dawn of art that was flooding France, I directed my steps to the Art Museum. It is contained in the Peabody Building, which also houses the Conservatory and the Library. Those departments, which appear to be in excellent working order, do not concern me at this moment; but as to the art gallery, all I can say is that it is the worst in America. Dingy, frowsy, ill-lit, it would be an insult to ask an artist to exhibit his pictures there. The day of my visit was one of sunshine and clarity, but when I began to examine the pictures of the permanent collection, a few of which are quite good, the attendant automatically switched on the electric light. Fancy, a picturé gallery so void of daylight that to see a picture it is necessary to employ artificial illumination.

Art, like flowers, needs light and air, but that was not understood in the dark days when this Peabody Building was erected. It was well meant: it was generous, but how Baltimore can have gone on year after year content with this dungeon picture gallery passes understanding. When the authorities show such apathy, such cynical indifference to art can they wonder that the people are also indifferent and apathetic? Assume that a thing is important, and it becomes important. Treat art as if it were negligible and it becomes negligible. Adjoining this Hall of Gloom is a Hall of Casts, a huddled muddle of dirty plaster reproductions of good, bad and indifferent Roman and Greek sculptures. They were presented many years ago in the days when it was supposed that everything Greek and Roman was superb. We know better now. Half, aye, two-thirds of these plaster casts should be scrapped. Much finer work has been done even in our own day. The revaluation of ghostly reputations that is going on in the world must extend to Greek and Roman casts. Barye of the people has been exalted. The false monarchs, (some of them are, of course, real and unsurpassable) of Greece and Rome must be deplored.

Intelligence and effort is needed, and I am glad after this bout of scolding to be able to end on a note of hope. Baltimore has now an enterprising mayor. At any rate, he does not lack effort. A vast improvement scheme, the driving of a great boulevard arrow-like through the city is now in operation, and it is planned to build midway in this new and imposing thoroughfare a new museum and art gallery as a memorial to the men of Maryland who fought for Freedom. So here we have another of the ever-increasing number of war-gains. Let us gather up all we can from the tragedy of the world war; let Baltimore show herself worthy of that citizen of vision who made her unique among American cities: let her treat Art as if it were a living and vital thing making for happiness, beauty and progress.

—Q. R.

## ART FOR ALL IN PHILADELPHIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—After all, you cannot down George Bellows, so when his rather repellent lithographs showing the Belgian atrocities failed to get a showing at the Philadelphia Water Color Show, now open at the Academy, because the jury of selection believes more in the cheerful gospel of war work than in the presentation of its horrors, the Print Club came to Mr. Bellows' aid and made his much discussed drawings studies the feature of the fourth annual show, now at the Art Club. At the opening of this show, F. Linn-Jenkins, R. B. S., the British sculptor, spoke on "Arts and Artists in England During the War." Since, at the Water Color Show, the English war lithographs, including the familiar studies of Muirhead Bone, Clausen, Brangwyn, and Nevinson are featured, while the Print Club is also showing the French, Belgian, Italian and Russian work, with a new series by Raemaekers, Tzeczo-Slovak etchings by Vondrus, and Alsatian car-



"The Lookout," by Frank Brangwyn

A great war poster spelling, in simple terms, ceaseless vigilance, determined courage

tions by Hansi, it may easily be seen that for all the armistice is signed, the war is still very much with us.

Not that Philadelphian art circles are without other excitement. For with Mr. Pennell, who is now here, starting a drive against art education in America, Leslie W. Miller's counter-attack in the American Magazine of Art, and Mr. Pennell's rejoinder to Dr. Haney, director of art in the New York high schools, in the same issue, things are quite lively.

As far as general interest goes, the Academy show more than holds its own. Yet, curiously enough, the education question comes up here also. For with the Academy of Fine Arts summer school, the largest of its kind anywhere, has an exhibition which has aroused a great deal of comment, favorable and unfavorable. This comment has to do with the form of instruction given out to the impressionables already more anxious to express themselves than to learn how. The result is a series of landscapes which escape criticism as representative art, take refuge in the easy camouflage of the magic word "decorations," which, like charity, covers a multitude of sins in the futurist art world of today.

However, the school work is only part of the 735 black and whites, miniatures and water colors, on the walls, somewhat smaller selection than usual, which enabled Mr. Pennell and McLure Hamilton, as the hanging committee, to secure some very brilliant effects. For they really treated all exhibits as so many spots of color to be so placed as to balance and contrast and complement, as well as compliment, each other. The consequence is that the entire exhibit, gallery after gallery, really hits the eye. The unexpected result is that a great deal of bad and eccentric work has been ingeniously used to get striking results, no matter what you may think of it, when any individual water color is closely examined.

There is, of course, a great deal of Pennell's drawings and paintings by Violet Oakley and Leopold Seyffert and a number of Childe Hassam in color and monochrome, with work by Hayley Lever, Prendergast, Marin, the Debs brothers, Paul Dougherty and his congener, H. Giles, and Dodge MacKnight. They are strong in color and intention, though some are disposed, in their several ways, to confuse coarseness with forcefulness, and freakishness with subjectivity, instead of seeking the beauty of design inherent in nature.

One finds this high satisfaction, however, in the work of Felicie Waldo Howell, whose delightfully colorful street and seaside scenes are given a place of honor in the gallery of honor and which are quite the best things that she has ever done.

As a kind of contrast Alice Schille, who holds high place among the women water colorists, has let spottiness become an obsession and sheer raw color her one object in life. Though she considers her present output "the most important things she has ever done," her warm admirers will wish that she may go back to the happy time when drawing really interested her and the school of blob and blot was left to those unfortunate who, having no ideas to convey, concealed their poverty in the pretension of blotting paper studies in which everything ran, including the spectra-

tors. The center of interest in the gallery of honor proves to be the eight studies of mesa life by Francis McComas, who thus brings a hint of the Taos school of art, as well as the native material, human and topographic, which is its quaint contribution to American art. Strongly blocked out, these studies, vigorous in color and vital in outline, form one of the high points of the exhibition, as do the twilight and nature studies by Dr. M. W. Zimmerman.

Dr. Zimmerman's landscapes, which in a way apply the Japanese recipe of loving detail of plant life in the foreground with a dim panoramaed background, have an originality which the easy-going reference to the possible inspiration of Japan may easily obscure if you were not familiar with his history and the development of his water color methods. Quite the poet of the evening, and most daring in the effects he reaches after, Dr. Zimmerman's work has reached such a level of excellence that were he a Frenchman the government would be after specimens and reproduced in perfect color lithography, they would be deposed.

Intelligence and effort is needed, and I am glad after this bout of scolding to be able to end on a note of hope. Baltimore has now an enterprising mayor. At any rate, he does not lack effort. A vast improvement scheme, the driving of a great boulevard arrow-like through the city is now in operation, and it is planned to build midway in this new and imposing thoroughfare a new museum and art gallery as a memorial to the men of Maryland who fought for Freedom. So here we have another of the ever-increasing number of war-gains. Let us gather up all we can from the tragedy of the world war; let Baltimore show herself worthy of that citizen of vision who made her unique among American cities: let her treat Art as if it were a living and vital thing making for happiness, beauty and progress.

—Q. R.

## THE POSTER, ART'S FIRST WAR GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Canada—When first the pictorial side of the Canadian War Memorials came to pass, born of the altogether praiseworthy certainty that any record of Canada's part in the war would be incomplete without a many-sided statement from her artists, there was no thought of going much further back from the front-line trenches than the rest billets for the material. The war was most positively going on there. The deeds of sacrifice, courage and smiling endurance were being performed there with the regularity and unobtrusiveness of menial tasks. The war-torn land was there and the panoply of the most terrific struggle of ideals the world has ever seen. So there, obviously enough, was the place for the painter who wanted to record it for the sake of posterity.

So the artists came and went. Ypres was painted and drawn from every angle, safe and unsafe, battle-scarred orノ-Man's-Land was seen under every aspect of day and night. "Over-the-top into the enemy's country" was made the subject of incessant study, authentic and apocryphal—yet somehow there seemed to be something wanting still.

This is being brought home in the United States by Britain's official showing of her war lithographs—the work of such men as Brangwyn, Bone, Nevinson, Shannon, Pears, Clausen—now on tour through the country and just recently in Boston. For in her posters Britain has risen head and shoulders above the other countries. Poster appeal, like humor, is largely national in character, not always translatable. The Northerner, for example, cannot give full value to the sentimental appeals of France and Italy. But Britain's appeals have been so broad and so deep as to be almost universal. Given a common tongue, they might have been perfect color lithography, they would be deposed.

So far as the prize winners went at the exhibition of miniatures, which was quite along orthodox lines, Margaret Foote Hawley of Boston carried off the medal of honor, as well she might, and everybody was satisfied therewith. At the summer school Miss Anne F. Fry and Miss Florence Tricker came out first and second for their landscape work, with Fred Wagner of the "Darbyson" School, as the men who paint the suburbs of Philadelphia at Darby are called, and William L. Lathrop and Robert Spencer of the New Hope School as the committee on the prizes. Speaking of the New Hope group, Daniel Garber was honored with a special reception at the Art Alliance recently when he exhibited quite a collection of his year's work in the Delaware Valley at Lumberville, near New Hope, and again displayed his dazzling technique by which he makes the Bucks County landscapes look like visions of paradise. Also Wayman Adam's portraits have been revealed in all their glory at the Art Club, including his "Booth Tarkington" and "John H. MacFadden."

At Rosenbach's gallery there are present 23 portraits and drawings by John McLure Hamilton. The portraits include the famous Gladstone and George Meredith, and the drawings in color are the familiar studies of the torso of a very little young woman in an evening gown, some of them owned by the French Government. And then, to cap the climax and abandoning his somewhat mannered painting in thin colors, there is a portrait study of a dog, entitled "Smoky," that is character itself.

All these things indicate that art is striving hard to please. Moreover, the Art Alliance folks in their splendid home on Rittenhouse Square are doing all sorts of things for the plastic arts and craftsmanship and are even so plastic themselves as to exhibit a young French poet. And then, as if there can be none so young as to be neglected, the Pennsylvania Museum opens this very week a children's museum in the basement of Memorial Hall out in Fairmount Park, so that the day of art for all seems really to have arrived.

It is not suggested, of course, by this that art's first gain is the general adoption of the poster style. Not that our galleries are to become public rostrums for the discussion, in terms of paint and canvas, of prohibition,

votes and less costly living. Rather will there be the gain of the re-assimilation by the public of the idea that "art" is one of the arts—one of the great forms of human expression—only unimportant when it has nothing to say. The welcome corollary, then, is the banishment of the miles of pretty, putter paintings from the gallery walls, those practicements of the scales, those public exhibitions of copperplate handwriting.

There are, of course, defenders of pretty pictures, people so involved in the tricks of technique—like so many pupils of Lurgan Sahib's jewel game—that they label the demand that a picture shall have something to say as mere literary criticism. They think that by the phrase "something to say" is meant the anecdotal picture—"Breaking Home Ties," "Grace Before Meat." They are so eager to defend "art" that they reject the imputation that it might be expressive of intelligent thought—and thereby limit it to petty schemes of balance and harmonized tints.

This, then, the gain. That these great drawings—like Brangwyn's "Lookout," spelling unceasing vigilance, determined courage—demonstrate the value of the picture finding its reason for existence in an actuating thought, and thereby lifting the artists out of self-exploitation and idle fancy to more purposeful contributions to living. Truth is, after all, the most powerful thing in the world, and the artist who dips the tiniest sparkling drop from the well of truth will get his hearing. He may be giving only the beauty of a blossom in the sunshine; he may be voicing the cry of a nation in bondage. But if he can give out of his sincerity, the right countersign to the challenge, "What have you to say?" he will may enter into the world's great camp of essential workers.

## PAINTING THE WAR AT HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Canada—When first the pictorial side of the Canadian War Memorials came to pass, born of the altogether praiseworthy certainty that any record of Canada's part in the war would be incomplete without a many-sided statement from her artists, there was no thought of going much further back from the front-line trenches than the rest billets for the material. The war was most positively going on there. The deeds of sacrifice, courage and smiling endurance were being performed there with the regularity and unobtrusiveness of menial tasks. The war-torn land was there and the panoply of the most terrific struggle of ideals the world has ever seen. So there, obviously enough, was the place for the painter who wanted to record it for the sake of posterity.

The half is not yet told. There was shipbuilding and aeroplane building, munition making and war-time food production to be considered, so Mr. R. F. Gagen, regular exhibitor of marine and coast pictures, was commissioned to paint a shipbuilding picture on Toronto Bay. Miss Dorothy Stevens is busy with etchings of similar subjects, and Mr. Lawren Harris has a free hand to sketch the shipyards and machine shops for whatever seems vitally interesting. Sculpture has not been neglected. Miss Loring and Miss Wyle, two young Toronto sculptors, are modeling types of girl munition makers and are finding in their working clothes and free movements a beauty of subject worthy of Fifth Century Greece.

Then there is the Canadian share in the Siberian Expeditionary Force. Horse, foot and guns, it has been getting ready for departure. Charles W. Jefferys was given charge of that among other things. It would have been impossible to make a better choice and his studies of the battery work in the midst of the autumn wilderness of Petawawa Camp, on the Upper Ottawa, promise great things.

Canada's effort begins more properly, perhaps, with food than even with fighting men. Mr. Herbert Palmer of Toronto was commissioned to paint a picture of the artists, architects, writers and musicians of the Arts and Letters Club getting in their potato crop at the club farm outside the city, while the aeroplanes dive and circle overhead, and a very successful thing he has made of it.

One of these days the War Memorials Office in London will be sending over the collected results of Lord Beaverbrook's energy and the artists' genius. It may not freight a ship, but as a part of it is promised to fill Burlington House this winter, it will at least form a considerable part of a cargo. The pictures of the "War at Home in Canada" will probably have had their own Burlington House exhibitions in Toronto and Montreal but that time and the two streams will unite somewhere and flow toward Ottawa, where the plans for a great war museum to house them and to connect the new National Gallery with the new Archives, is taking shape.

Then Canadians will be able to see with their eyes—more clearly than they have probably ever imagined—they would, what Canada has done to win the war and there will be a mighty body of great art concentrated in her midst to which Canadian artists will have to be unresponsive, indeed, if they are not inspired all the rest of their days.

ranks at the front, but that the "home front" should be organized to produce a record of war work which should form a preface, as it were, to the sterner epic which was being written within sound of the guns. Funds were placed in the hands of Sir Edmund Walker, than whom no more sympathetic advocate of the idea could have been found, and the work grew apace.

Mr. Arthur Lismer, already at Halifax, was commissioned to collect all the vitally interesting material he could lay his hands on in the way of mine sweeping, patrolling, convoying, harbor defense, and everything else connected with the port which has seen the departure of so much that made victory possible. In Montreal there were munition shops where men, women and girls labored day and night like Trojans. Miss Mabel May, one of Canada's strongest woman painters, has been commissioned to record this work and to collect material of every kind from which pictures will be painted. There was work to be done in Ottawa, plenty of it. From Ottawa the veteran Princess Pat left in the first month of the war—left to give their all and gave it to the full. Regiment after regiment, future heroes of world-famous actions, came to be reviewed by the Governors-General and departed in the swirling snow or torrid heat, and the Parliament Buildings looked down on a daily procession of fighting men departing.

Woman's work on the land was intrusted to Manly MacDonald, born and bred to farming around the Bay of Quinte, and his sketches of pulling the carrots and政府 tractor trials are as brilliant as

## THE HOME FORUM

## Men of Letters Who Traveled

"There is something very fascinating in the records we have of Milton's one visit to the Continent. A more impressive Englishman never left our shores. Sir Philip Sidney, perhaps, approaches him nearest. Beautiful beyond praise, and just sufficiently conscious of it to be careful never to appear at a disadvantage, dignified in manners, versed in foreign tongues, yet full of the ancient learning—a gentleman, a scholar, a poet, a musician, and a Christian—he moved about in a leisurely manner from city to city, writing Latin verses for his hosts and Italian sonnets in their ladies' albums, buying books and music, and creating, one cannot doubt, an all too flattering impression of an English Protestant."

Thus Augustine Birrell writes in his essay on Milton.

"To travel in Italy with Montaigne or Milton, or Evelyn or Gray, or Shelley, or . . . Sir Walter, is, perhaps, more instructive than to go there for yourself with a tourist's ticket. Old Montaigne, who was but forty-seven when he made his journey, and whom, therefore, I would not call old had not Pope done so before me, is the most delightful of traveling companions, and as easy as an old shoe. A humbler man than Milton, a wiser man than Evelyn—with none of the constraint of Gray, or the strange, though fascinating, outlandishness of Shelley—he, perhaps, was more akin to Scott than any of the other travelers; but Scott went to Italy an overwhelmed man . . . However, Milton is the most improving companion of them all . . . He visited Paris, Nice, Genoa, Pisa, and Florence, staying in the last city two months, and living on terms of great intimacy with seven young Italians, whose musical names he duly records. . . . From Florence he proceeded through Siena to Rome, where he also stayed two months. There he was present at a magnificent entertainment given by the Cardinal Francesco Barberini in his palace, and heard the singing of the celebrated Leonora Baron!"

"It has been remarked that Milton's chief enthusiasm in Italy was not art, but music, which falls in with Coleridge's dictum, that Milton is not so much picturesque as a musical poet—meaning thereby, I suppose, that the effects which he produces and the scenes which he portrays are rather suggested to us by the rhythm of his lines than by actual verbal descriptions."

## Getting and Giving

What makes the Dead Sea dead? Because it is all the time receiving, never giving out anything.—D. L. Moody.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communication regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles published should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office Department, U. S. A. Accepted for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50

Three Months . . . \$2.25 One Month . . . 75¢

Single copies 3 cents

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POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature, including

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,

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## "Ripe for Progress"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIRTEEN years ago, Mrs. Eddy made the statement, now published on page 281 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," that "War will end when nations are ripe for progress." Upon the sudden ending of the world conflict, a great hope possessed the human heart, the hope that an era of progress, based upon a sounder foundation and on broader lines, was at hand. To human sense, the termination of the war came with the collapse of the supposed invincibility of a great military machine. To a more spiritual sense, that collapse was brought about because the insistent demands of divine Principle had so deeply placed human consciousness that good was seen to be mightier than evil, truth stronger than deceit, and so evil lost even its semblance of power.

## In the Nile Delta

In "Modern Sons of the Pharaohs," S. H. Leeder speaks of the reclamation of the sandy desert and of the salt land of the Delta.

"This process of reclamation, briefly, is this—the desert sandhills, which were too high for irrigation, have been laboriously and slowly carried to the sour and water-logged swamp, over which the sea not very long since sluggishly found its way. By careful calculation as to levels, and the possibility of bringing the fresh water of the river to the new elevation, and by enriching the sand with chemical food, the country has seen miracles of fertility performed. The succession of three valuable crops are already gathered here in the year, including cotton and corn, in the place of one crop, and that a matter of uncertainty depending on the Nile floods."

"The process of reclamation is not, however, a matter so free from obstacles and difficulties as might be supposed from this description. But if this particular land is once properly reclaimed it is, as Pharaoh described it to Joseph, 'the best of the land of Egypt'; for we are in the veritable land of Goshen, where Israel came to dwell, and had possession there, and grew and multiplied (Gen. xlvi, 27)."

"Papyri of that epoch, written by Egyptian officials, contain frequent mention, in enthusiastic terms, of the charms of the country—life here was 'luscious' from the beauty and fertility of the land. In the days of the Exodus, as recent surveys have shown, it owed its fertility and beauty to a branch of the Nile which ran through it and discharged its waters into the Red Sea."

"In these days Goshen depends on the fresh water canal running from the river to Suez. It is still one of the most beautiful parts of Egypt, with wide stretches of rich land, great herds of cattle, and luxuriant groves of palm, bearing the best dates in Egypt. . . . Even the land in the palm gardens yields a rich harvest of corn. We are reminded of the time up to the Sixth Century—when Egyptian corn ships sailed every year for England to trade for tin, and 'corn in Egypt' was a Western proverb. The people in Goshen are again multiplying exceedingly, to occupy the new land brought into cultivation."

"What is true concerning the ending of war, when nations, having suffered for error up to the point of extinction of error, are ready for progress into purer ideals, is true of individual struggle. The warfare of material sense against Spirit will end for the individual when individual consciousness takes the side of Spirit. To spiritual sense there is no struggle. Progress toward this condition of harmony is dependent upon and exactly commensurate with the individual purification of sense and self, and this purification is the only proof a man can have that he is progressing out of the mortal into the immortal reality of being. 'To ascertain our progress,' Mrs. Eddy writes on page 239 of Science and Health, 'we must learn where our affections are placed and whom we acknowledge and obey as God. If divine Love is becoming nearer, dearer, and more real to us, matter is then submitting to Spirit. The objects we pursue and the spirit we manifest reveal our standpoint, and show what we are winning.'

"Progress, manifestly, implies the leaving of past error. Whatever was real, or good, in the past remains in the present, because good is a reflection of divine Principle and is therefore enduring. Whatever can be left behind is, naturally, unreal, and was unreal in the past. It is this discovery that evil is unreal that, more than any other one thing, prepares thought for progress, since progress means nothing but the attainment of the real. This is surely what Paul meant when he wrote to the Philippians, 'Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.'

"During our walk we came upon two men making the mud bricks of which all the buildings are erected, as they have been for all time. The methods of brick-making used are exactly as of old, as the pictures on the monuments testify. It could not fail to recall the particular oppression—'There shall no straw be given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks' (Ex. v, 18). I have often examined the bricks, both ancient and modern, used in different parts of Egypt, to be puzzled by the fact that straw is so very rarely found in their composition.

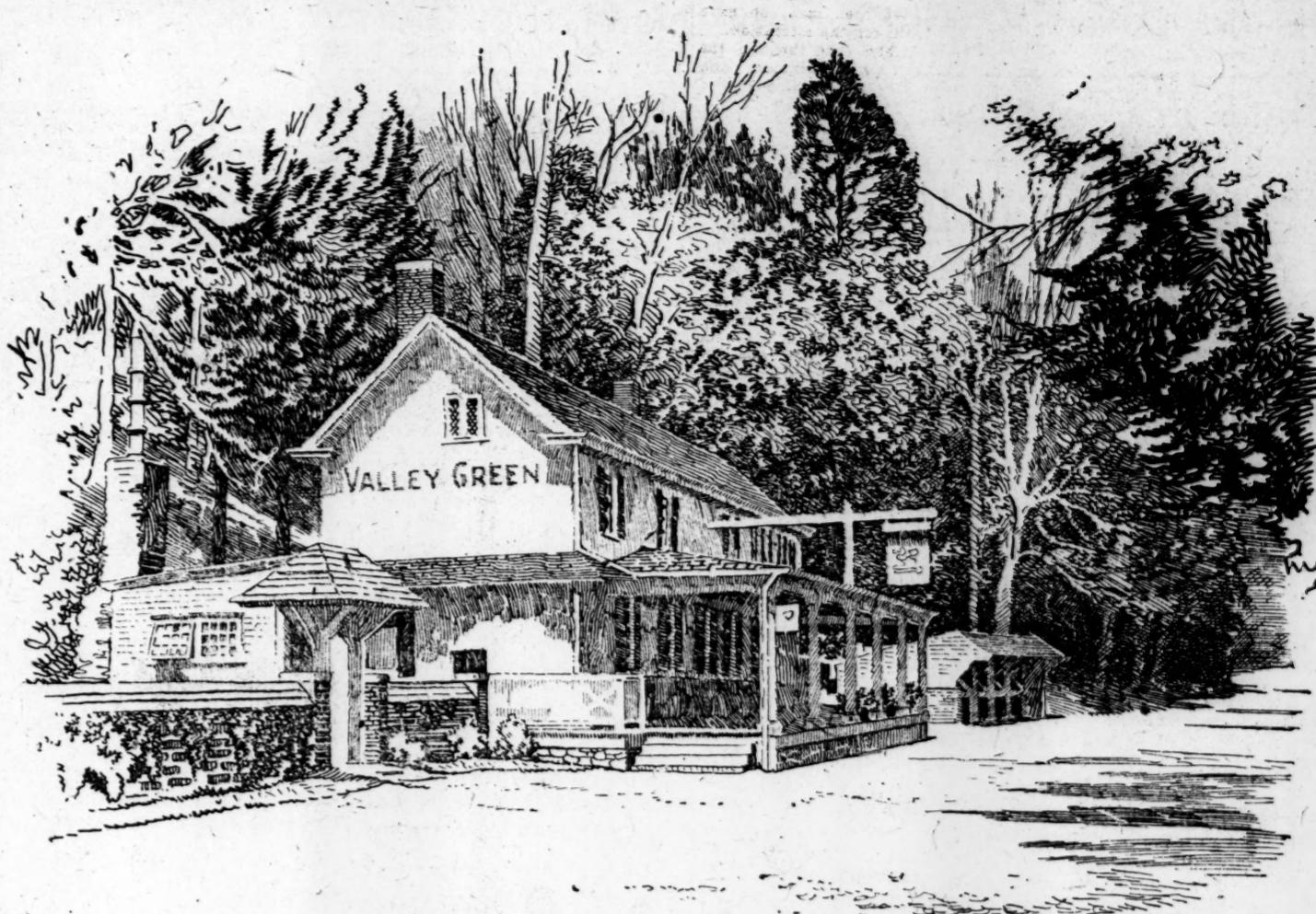
"Prof. Flinders Petrie has suggested the explanation from watching the work of such men as these. They constantly use finely chopped straw in which to dip their hands to prevent the mud sticking to them, also to dust over the place where the brick is to rest, and to coat each lump of mud before dropping it into the mold." It is obvious that the work would be infinitely prolonged and vexatious without a supply of this fine straw."

## No Loopholes of Retreat

The wants of our time and country, the constitution of our modern society, our wife position, personal and relative, forbid a life of mere scholarship or literary pursuits. . . . However it may have been in other times and other lands, here and now but few of our educated men are privileged

From the loopholes of retreat To look upon the world, to hear the sound Of the great Babel, and not feel its stir.

—George Putnam.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Valley Green Inn, Pennsylvania

It is freezing, the sky is clear,  
Upon the snow the moon  
Traces long shadows blue. . . .

Not a breath, not a cry,  
E'en the owls are still.  
Nothing disturbs the silence of the night,  
But what matter? The sky is clear. . . .

The snow crackles 'neath my feet;  
Never have we better felt  
The pride of duty done,  
The joy of giving all.

And I'd give every springtime  
Perfumed with eglantine,  
Radiant summer, golden autumn,  
For the limpid purity  
Of this winter night! . . .

—Emile Cammaerts (from "Messines and Other Poems," English tr. by Tita Brand-Cammaerts).

## Influence of Geography on Language

"Russian language, while Slavic, and as such Indo-European, is at the same time the transition speech between the Indo-European and Uralo-Altaic groups."

"As late as the Twelfth Century the peoples of the basin of the Volga spoke purely Tartar dialects. The wide and open steppes of Siberia extending without break into Eastern Europe, poured the overflow of their populations into the valleys of the Russian rivers which flow into the Black Sea. The great Russian cities of the borderland between Europe and Asia were either founded or Slavicized after the Eleventh Century." Leon Dominian writes in "The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe." "About that time the Slavic dialects of the Vistula and the Dnieper began to blend with the Asiatic languages of the Oka, Klyasma, and Volga valleys. Modern Russian, a mixture of Slavic and Tartar or Mongolian words, was born of the blending. In a broader sense it is the expression of the union of their grand tour. . . . Rounding a sharp, rocky corner, we are at once amid the beauties of the Wissahickon ravine. Roads wind along on either side of the still waters, between high wooded hills, clad as nature made them. The first bend of the stream discloses a pretty view, with row-boats on the water, but the banks are almost deserted, for it is morning and few carriages or pedestrians have yet come out. . . .

"Resuming the journey up the ravine, we come to the 'Old Log Cabin Bridge,' which, with its attendant wild scenery, has been for many years the subject of the artist's pencil. Near by a lane leads to the 'Hermit's Pool,' where the eccentric 'Hermit of the Wissahickon,' John Kelpius, almost two centuries ago, dug his well and built his home, and preached to his disciples the near approach of the millennium."

"The stream winds between its rocky, wooded banks, the water rippling over the stones, and just above, the gorge makes a right-angled bend, the road going over a stone bridge. As the top of the gorge widens, but for the absence of snow-covered peaks you might imagine yourself in a Swiss valley, instead of a few miles out of Philadelphia. Long vistas open occasionally as the gorge bends, while the creek narrows as we ascend. The water ripples down the cascades and makes plenty of noise. Little streams fall in, and at intervals a break in the woods shows a field with cattle pasturing on the hillside."

"Passing the Valley Green, where ducks paddle about under the trees, and a pretty, single-arch stone bridge spans the stream, we go by the paper mills. The gorge still lengthens out before us as we move steadily uphill and pass the Indian Rock. . . . Thus the gorge continues up to Chestnut Hill, beyond which the creek flows through meadow-land before it enters the ravine. . . . Below Indian Rock, about thirty years ago, kind hands set up an attractive fountain on the rocky roadside, and inscribed it 'Pro Bono Publico,' with the noble wish, written on its base, 'Esto Perpetua.'

Good Speaking

Discretion in speech is more than eloquence; and to speak deal more to him with whom we deal is more than to speak in good words or in good order.—Bacon.

of the Altai Mountains to Europe is the home of a family of languages known as the Uralo-Altaic. Among these the highly vocalic branch of Finno-Ugrian traveled west with the nomadic herdsmen who used it. In Europe it acquired the polish which brought it to the forms recognized respectively as Finnish or Suomi and Hungarian. Both enjoy the distinction of being the most cultivated of the great northern Asiatic family of languages. The case of Finnish is especially remarkable owing to its high development without loss of its original agglutinative character.

"The picture of this linguistic evolution can be painted only with the colors of geography. The well-defined individuality of the Hungarian Puszta has its counterpart in the Siberian steppe region. The one is the reproduction of the other in small—a miniature. Both consist of undulating land, devoid of mountains or hills, and covered by deep sand. In Finland too a remarkably level stretch of granite land, marked by gentle swelling, lies under a sandy glacial mantle. The two European regions have only one advantage over their Asiatic type. They are better watered. The furthest penetration of Eurasian lowlands into Europe is obtained through them. The approach to Hungary is made without a break, through the valley of the Danube. To Finland access is equally easy once the Urals are crossed. That this range proved no obstacle to the westerly spread of Central Asiatic peoples is indicated by their presence west of its axis and their settlement in the Volga valley prior to Slav invasions. But neither in lake-dotted Finland nor within the limited and mountain-hedged area of Hungary could the Asiatic invaders find room for expansion or nomadism. From herdsmen they became farmers. The change is the dawn of their history as a European nation, and of the development of every manifestation of their culture. A more advanced language became the measure of the increasingly complex character of their needs—that is to say, of higher civilization. The whole story, traced from its origin, illustrates the superior civilizing power vested in European geography. In the sterile steppes of the northern half of Asia man led an easier life than in the cramped regions of diversified Europe. On the broader flatlands of the east he roamed with little thought of the morrow and without incentive to improve his condition. In the west he was spurred to activity by the very limitations of his homeland."

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The Song of the Forge

Clang, clang! the massive anvils ring;  
Clang, clang! a hundred hammers swing;

Like the thunder-rattle of a tropic sky,  
The mighty blows still multiply;

Clang, clang!

Say, brothers of the dusky brow,  
What are your strong arms forging now?

Clang, clang! We forge the colter now,

The colter of the kindly plow;

Prosper it, Heaven, and bless our toll!

May its broad furrow still unbind

To genial rains, to sun and wind,

The most benignant soil;

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A. MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Now the Packing Industry.

One of the pressing matters which the people of the United States have been expecting their government to attend to as soon as the war ended is an effectual regulation of the meat-packing industry. Several months ago it was officially announced that the Federal Trade Commission was ready to make a supplementary report of its investigation of the packers' methods of doing business, but that, to prevent disturbance of the arrangements for feeding the armies and interference with the winning of the war, further steps would be postponed until the close of the conflict. This course was sensible, and no one could find fault with it. The public, meanwhile, though fully aware that it was charged altogether more than it ought to be for meats and other animal and dairy products, patiently got along as best it could, paying the price, or going without.

Now a supplemental report of the Federal Trade Commission, charging the five great packing companies of the United States with maintaining a combination in restraint of trade and with controlling the sale of live stock and fresh meats, has been filed with Congress. The charges, which the packers, as formerly, flatly deny, are certainly comprehensive. They go to confirm most, if not all, of the more important opinions held and allegations made by the consumers against the management of the chief meat concerns of the country, whose names, everywhere familiar, may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

If charges by a high official body, and placed in the hands of the supreme representatives of the people, can bring to pass anything in the nature of relief from conditions admittedly oppressive, in a democratic land of plenty, these ought to effect results. "The evidence of the present-day existence of a meat combination among the five big packers is voluminous and detailed," says the trade board in its report. "This evidence is convincing, consisting as it does largely of documents written by the packers or their agents and including the memoranda made by one of the participants in the combination of the terms and conditions agreed upon at various meetings of the packers." Among the conclusions which the board, in its finding, says are to be drawn from this mass of evidence are that the five companies named "are in agreement for the division of live-stock purchases throughout the United States according to certain fixed percentages; that this national live-stock division is reinforced by local agreements among the members of the general combination operating at each of the principal markets"; "that these national and local live-stock purchase agreements constitute a restraint of interstate commerce in live-animal products, stifling competition among the five companies, substantially controlling the prices to be paid live-stock producers and the prices to be charged consumers of meat and other animal products, and giving the members of the combination unfair and illegal advantages over actual and potential competitors; that the five companies exchange confidential information which is not made available to their competitors, and employ jointly paid agents to secure information which is used to control and manipulate live-stock markets"; that four of these five companies, "through their subsidiary and controlled companies in South America, combine with certain other companies to restrict and control shipments of beef and other meats from South America to the United States and other countries; that the five companies act collusively in the sale of fresh meats; that there is a joint contribution to funds expended under their secret control to influence public opinion and governmental action and thus to maintain the power of their combination; that the agreements, understandings, and pools heretofore recited are reinforced by the community of interest among the five companies" "through joint ownership, either corporate or individual, of various enterprises. Two or more of the interests thus have joint ownership or representation in 108 concerns, as far as ascertained to July, 1918."

Certain serious aspects of the packing industry in the United States, considered internationally as well as nationally, pointed out by Francis J. Heney in an interview published in this paper on Saturday, should not go unheeded. Mr. Heney, who, as special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, conducted the investigation in behalf of the government, declares that "the great danger of this monopoly is that it is aiming at the control of all staple food supplies, and is rapidly securing it, as well as control of the most important of the clothing supplies. It is," he avers, "of such a nature that it will be able to dictate to the producer the price he will get, at the same time fixing to the consumer the price he shall pay, and neither price is at all times fixed with exclusively benevolent purposes in view." Mr. Heney asserts that the most menacing feature of the alleged combination is its close relations with several of the largest banking groups in the country, by means of which, he says, it "can obstruct, if not entirely prevent, the creation and intrusion of any powerful rival, and can still more easily wipe out its existing weaker competitors as rapidly as seems desirable to it, or safe from the standpoint of public opinion. This public opinion it also seeks to control, and does materially influence, by the expenditure of vast sums of money in advertising, with the consequent disinclination on the part of newspapers and magazines to bite the hand that feeds them." While recognizing the gravity of this situation as a domestic problem, the fact that it also has an important bearing on the relations of the United States with other nations should not be overlooked. On this point Mr. Heney says: "This combination is also calculated to cause friction with the Australian and South American governments, where the packers have already inaugurated the same system of control, and also with England and other European governments, which are

already complaining about extortionate prices on food products which are traceable directly to it."

It is idle for anyone to contend that the packers have not been making large profits. Three of the packing companies have declared stock dividends since the war began. As a specific instance of what has been courteously termed "enormous prosperity" in the packing industry, one of the five concerns reported upon by the trade board issued, last spring, a statement, for the calendar year 1917, showing surplus profits for the year, after the deduction of the preferred dividend, equivalent to almost 28.96 per cent on the \$20,000,000 of common stock of the company. The citizen soldiers are coming home. It should not be left for them, upon returning to civil walks, to face such prices at the family market as obtain today. The men and women who have been buying Liberty bonds should not longer be compelled to make sacrifices that the already rich packers may become richer. Starving peoples in Europe must be fed largely with supplies from the United States. The nation demands that this problem of the packing industry shall be so dealt with that the people, everywhere throughout the land, can buy meats and other animal products at what seem to the consumer to be reasonable prices. It is not for the ordinary citizen to say precisely what the process of regulation shall be. There is plenty of governmental machinery in Washington, and it is for the government to carry on to successful completion the task it has undertaken. If any new legislation is needed, Congress should not fail in its plain duty. The people are not going to lose sight of this matter, and they will insist that justice shall be done, without a day's unnecessary delay.

### Woman Suffrage in Australia

IN VIEW of the great change which has taken place in the political system in the United Kingdom, during the last few months, and the fact that, within a few days, more than 6,000,000 women will have opportunity to cast their vote for the first time, the articles which appeared in these columns recently, describing some of the results of woman suffrage in Australia, will have been read with peculiar interest. Australia has now had a long experience of woman suffrage. It is twenty-three years since the first Australian suffrage state, namely, South Australia, admitted women to the vote; whilst for the last sixteen years they have enjoyed the full federal franchise. During the course of these sixteen years, it is safe to say, the women of Australia have successfully falsified, in every particular, the familiar prophecies of the anti-suffragists, both as to the way they would vote, and as to the effect of their voting.

Prominent suffragists have, of course, always claimed that when women got the vote they would not, as has always been insisted by their opponents, immediately intrench themselves in a camp by themselves and vote and act entirely on the basis of what has been described as "sex-antagonism," whatever that may mean. It has been claimed that everything in which women have taken an equal share with men has proved beyond a doubt that cooperation would be the basis upon which they would act. Nevertheless, the opponents of woman suffrage have continued to advance the same old objections, and when they have abandoned these they have resorted to others of an equally doleful description. The Conservative, as was pointed out in the articles already referred to, feared that the women would inevitably vote Liberal, the Liberal that she would vote Conservative, and the Labor man that she would cast her vote against Labor. The experience of Australia has gone to prove that women voters have acted very much in the same way as men voters; that they have aligned themselves with the various parties according to their political convictions, very much as men do, and that, as a matter of fact, the relative strength of the parties in Australia has been affected but little by the women's voting.

Where, however, the advent of women at the polls has been made most noticeable has been in the creation of a great non-party party, if the paradox may be forgiven. Those women who, from the first, worked for the franchise; who understood why exactly women should have the vote; who saw in public life something more than a game of politics, have, with few exceptions, aligned themselves with the non-party party. And it is notable fact that all the great reforms which have been brought about in Australia, admittedly due to women's influence, have been brought about by the non-party women. The non-party women of Australia have all along taken a high view of public life; they have adopted as their motto that "righteousness alone exalteth a nation," and they have steadily kept before them the fact that they have not entered politics merely for their own protection, or the protection of their homes and children, but for the protection of the state also, and because they have desired to bring to the conduct of public affairs all the qualities which they have to bring.

Few people will care to question that the ideal of the non-party women in Australia is the ideal which men and women everywhere, who place state before party, would desire to see followed. At a time when it is coming to be seen more clearly, perhaps, than ever before, that the party system is a method of running the nation's business which would hardly be tolerated in any other business, it is particularly interesting to recognize this tendency toward non-partisan methods amongst the woman suffragists.

### Confidence

THE attitude of certain members of the United States Congress, in both houses, and on both sides of each house, toward the President, his peace policies, and his peace mission, has greatly changed within a week. The office of the Chief Magistrate will not be declared vacant, nor will a resolution to that effect be seriously considered; neither will the Senate send a delegation of its own members to the Peace Conference. All such nonsense has been put aside. The Republican leader of the House, Mr. Mann, made it clear at the first opportunity that the President was not to be pin-pricked by the minority during his absence; rather did he give assurance that the

Republican members of the House would be found supporting the Executive in the performance of his delicate, responsible, and arduous undertaking. So far as may be seen, this generous expression of kindly cooperation from the opposition has displeased one Senator only, and there is reason for believing that the great majority of this Senator's associates have had quite enough of contentious criticism for the present.

Obviously, President Wilson could not have shaped his course as to please everybody; and it is equally plain that he could not have acquainted everybody with the reasons which prompted him to make certain decisions in the shaping of that course. He had to determine matters largely for himself, taking full responsibility for his acts. At no point has it been shown, or even charged, that he exceeded his constitutional authority. Perhaps a little more diplomacy on his side might have prevented friction. A little more confidence in his motives on the other side also would have smoothed out the situation on the eve of his departure. Let it be admitted, for the sake of argument, that if it all had to be done over again each side might proceed along somewhat different lines. This does not alter the fact that what is most essential now is that trivial things shall be forgotten and that the President shall have, and shall be made aware of, the support of Congress and of the nation.

There is nothing in the outlook, at the present time, to indicate that this support will be lacking. With it the President and his American associates in the Peace Conference will have no doubt as to the firmness of their ground at every step; having granted their support, Congress and the nation can turn from international affairs and devote their thought and time to home problems. These are numerous, and some of them are pressing for speedy solution. In the business and popular thought of the United States, the war is rapidly drifting into the past. It is a story that has been told. What the nation is mainly dealing with today are the conditions arising from peace. These make necessary a complete rearrangement of plans, and the requirements attending this rearrangement are now absorbing the thoughtful attention of the public, under such heads as readjustment and reconstruction.

Whatever decisions may be reached in the Peace Conference, readjustment and reconstruction must proceed. The nation must be brought to the normal, and that with a minimum of industrial, commercial, and financial disturbance. The government, by exercising its present powers, can do much toward making smooth the way out of war and into peace. Where necessary powers are lacking, Congress can supply them. Every industry, business, bank, corporation, and individual in the land can help. A primal need is confidence, confidence in the wisdom and the ability of the delegated peacemakers to give to the world a lasting settlement; confidence in the nations who are parties to the contract to fulfill their obligations to each other and to humanity; confidence in the government at Washington; confidence in the President; confidence in the resources of the country; confidence in democracy and in the essential loyalty and integrity of American citizenship.

Nothing can hurt the country; nothing can weaken its institutions or its credit; nothing can make its good opinion or its friendship less valuable than it is now to the other nations of the earth, if it is true to itself and has faith in itself.

### Cologne

A FORTRESS of the first rank, and a place of trade and manufacture, Cologne is one of the most important cities in Germany. It lies in a vast semicircle on the left bank of the Rhine, some forty-five miles northwest of Coblenz, and, as the center of a network of railways, it has direct communication with all the chief cities of Europe; whilst along the broad waters of the Rhine its ships may go down to the sea. At the time when Julius Caesar was leading his legions over Gaul, in the first century before the Christian era, Cologne was the chief town of the Ubii, and was known to the Romans as the Oppidum Ubiorum. Here, in A.D. 50, a Roman colony was planted by the Emperor Claudius, in honor of his wife, Agrippina, and given the name of Colonia Agrippina. It rapidly rose to be a place of importance, and, under the emperors, had the privilege of the Jus Italicum. Then came the decline of the Empire, and with it the outlying Roman city began to feel more and more the pressure of the Frankish hosts, as they moved steadily westward. The city was taken by the Franks in 330, but they did not permanently occupy it until the Fifth Century, when, in 475, it became the residence of the Frankish King, Chiladeric.

It was Charlemagne, however, who, in the Eighth Century, laid the foundations of that greatness which Cologne enjoyed in the Middle Ages. He made it the metropolitan see for the bishoprics of the Lower Rhine, and the archbishop of Cologne quickly became one of the great princes of the church, being, by the famous Golden Bull of Charles IV, finally placed amongst the electors of the Empire. The city, however, as was often the case where considerable temporal power was in the hands of the church, was forever in a feud with its archbishops. As the trading classes grew in wealth, the archbishops' jurisdiction began to be more persistently disputed, and, gradually, there came into being a governing power really peculiar to Cologne. This power reposed in a corporation comprising all the wealthy men of the city and known as the Richerzeche. Gradually this group acquired the entire direction of the city's affairs. In vain the archbishops struggled to maintain their authority, or to regain it when lost. Once only, in the middle of the Thirteenth Century, by joining forces with the guilds, did they succeed in overthrowing the Richerzeche, and driving its members into exile, and then it was not long before the guilds turned round, and joined the Richerzeche, which came back to power, sharing its authority with the elected "great coupel." Effective control of the city's affairs, however, continued in the hands of the patrician families, and during most of the Fourteenth Century a narrow council, selected from the Richerzeche, with two burgomasters, was supreme. Then came the famous "bloodless revolution"

of 1396, which resulted in the overthrow of the grand caucus and the establishment of a comparatively democratic constitution, based on the organization of the trade and crafts guild, a form of government which survived, with but few changes, until the French Revolution.

During the Middle Ages the city was a place of great trade; the weavers, the goldsmiths, and the armorers of Cologne were famous the world over; whilst its merchants had houses in London, and the city itself was accorded a chief place in the Hanseatic League. Decay set in with the dawn of the Reformation, and the place owed its downfall to its intolerance. Thus, its university, which, in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries, had a great reputation, began, at once, to decline. This policy dealt severe blows at the prosperity of the town, and when, in 1794, Cologne was occupied by the French, it was a poor and decayed city of some 40,000 inhabitants, of which only 6000 possessed civic rights. Since 1815, however, when it was finally assigned to Prussia, Cologne has continued to prosper, until today, as has been said, it is one of the most important cities of Germany, with a population of nearly half a million.

### Notes and Comments

READERS of The Clinton (Iowa) Herald were treated, in the issue of that journal for Friday, Nov. 29, to a very carefully-written and interesting article on the city of Strasbourg, the capital of Alsace-Lorraine. It speaks well for the judgment of the editor of The Clinton Herald that he should lay such trustworthy and timely historical matter before his public. We should have been glad to have complimented him for his honesty as well as for his judgment had he been moved, in reprinting this article, to credit it to The Christian Science Monitor, on the editorial page of which it appeared under date of Nov. 18.

PROFESSOR MASARYK, chosen head of the Czechoslovak Republic, has arrived, and has met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of high and low in France. In two weeks or so he is expected to reach Bohemia, where he is to be acclaimed President of the new nation. There are many and serious problems ahead of him, but the encouraging thing is that he is conscious of that fact, and that he entertains no illusions with regard to the difficulties that lie in the way of the foundation of a democracy composed of people who have not been educated in the use and abuse of freedom. He is at least forewarned, and that counts for a great deal.

ONE report has it that President Wilson amuses himself and entertains his companions aboard the George Washington, in idle moments, by telling anecdotes. This, of course, is a land-lubber correspondent's way of saying that the President, off-watch, is spinning yarns to his mates. But, taken either way, it indicates that Mr. Wilson is becoming fitter and fitter, with every knot sailed, for the task that awaits him on the other side. When a man falls into the story-telling mood it takes a great deal to ruffle him, and the Peace Conference is no place for ruffles.

THE higher education of women in Japan has made a start, small, but promising when one realizes how quickly an idea moves in Japan, once it gets started. Japan, to be sure, still holds to the belief that nowhere, outside the home, should women and men work together for a common end. But it remains to be seen if the idea that higher education improves the capabilities of woman at home will not lead, there as elsewhere, to the discovery that her capabilities are not quite so limited as has been supposed. Then comes the new order of things in which the cooperation of women with men in business is taken as an everyday matter: and in Japan higher education will be justified in shouting "Banzai!"

MR. BAKER, the United States Secretary of War, has earned, and should have, unstinted commendation for his order calling for a stringent enforcement of the regulations which prohibit civilians from serving intoxicating liquors to soldiers. Those who violate the regulations will deserve, and should have, unstinted condemnation.

IT IS now hinted as being among the probabilities, that United States soldiers may be called upon to take part in the occupation of Berlin, and in the policing of that city. If this duty comes to them, they are certain to perform it creditably. All in the world they will probably ask the Berliners to do is to observe the city ordinances and mind their business. The American idea of policing a city is quite different from that which has obtained in Prussia; nothing is done, that is to say, to make the inhabitants feel that they are under perpetual arrest.

EXCEPT for a suspicion, among the thoughtful gentlemen who publish books for a living, that the public may be less interested in war stories than it has been, there would be abundant aid for the fictionist in the reports now coming from the United States' Department of Justice. Here are spies caught, dangerous alien enemies discovered and interned, plots frustrated, propaganda traced and discouraged, and enemy secrets ferreted out. About 480,000 Germans were registered, but only about 6000 were arrested, and a much smaller number interned. Systematic propaganda made little genuine progress. Its insidious efforts against the Selective Service Act were almost immediately suppressed. Economic and social propaganda, a kind of mouth-to-mouth advertising in the enemy's interest, reached a not very impressive height about a year ago, and began a steady decline in January. The nation as a whole proved itself too sound at the core to be deceived by the methods used.

THE question of what nation shall first succeed in sending an airplane over the Atlantic is becoming an interesting one. The time is not yet quite ripe for attempts, but it soon will be, and, if the feat is not accomplished by next spring, there is certain to be no little competition for the achievement then. That the voyage is to be accomplished soon is now taken for granted.